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Judith Grant named campus Title IX officer

Ms. Judith Grant, assistant professor of sociology, has been named Title IX officer for the Missouri Southern campus. As such she will be responsible for implementation of the Education Act of 1972, specifically those encompassed in Title IX of that act.

Title IX is essentially a non-discriminatory section which provides that "no person in the United States shall on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Although Title IX has been most associated by previous publicity with discrimination in athletic programs, the act does prohibit discrimination by sex in admission policies, hiring

practices, services provided, financial aid, and counseling services as well.

"Missouri Southern's faculty and administration are intent on actively attempting to insure that these principles are implemented on this campus," Ms. Grant said.

"It has been the policy of the college in the past to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, creed, sex, religion, and national origin," she added, "and Title IX will only provide for further implementation of that policy."

Currently a study is being made on past policies and procedures to determine what, if any, discrimination may have occurred, and from this study then recommendations or guidelines for the future may be set up.

Ms. Grant's office is in Hearn 301. Her office telephone extension is 234. Her home address is 902 North Sergeant, telephone 623-7117.

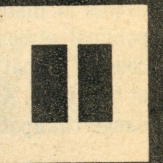
Federal regulations state that her name, office, home address and office and home telephone numbers must be publicized so that students and personnel, both academic and non-academic may be able to report to her any grievance which they may have.

Tentative guidelines for implementation of Title IX have been handed down by the U.S. Department of Health, Welfare, and Education, and more specific guidelines and further information will be forthcoming.

the chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801



Friday, Dec. 12, 1975

New completion date told for Newman Road project

By TIM DRY
Managing Editor

The "5th of Never" completion date for construction on Newman Road is now the middle of January, according to the State Highway Department. This is the fifth and hopefully final completion date given The Chart by the highway department.

Mattes Brothers Construction Company, which was contracted to lay the asphalt for the road, needs to complete the final layer of asphalt which will be the actual road surface and to finish construction on the shoulder of the road.

AFTER MATTES BROTHERS completes work on the surface of the road a signal crew will have to install the signals at the intersection of Newman Road and Rangeline. This is expected to take up most of the time before the completion date.

The highway department requires a 30 day testing period of all signal lights.

Mattes Brothers has been delayed in recent weeks by inclement weather; asphalt cannot be laid on rainy days or on days when the temperature is 40 degrees or below.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES are classified as "interruptable services" by the gas company. Asphalt dryers used by construction companies in the laying of asphalt require natural gas for their operation and whenever the weather forecast calls for cold temperatures the gas company will cut them off several days in advance to prepare for the increased household use.

Need for a completed Newman Road was recently emphasized by two occurrences.

The year's first snow storm dumped nearly five inches of snow on southwest Missouri and rendered a normally hazardous Duquesne Road nearly impassable in places. Hundreds of vehicles were trapped in the resulting traffic snarls.

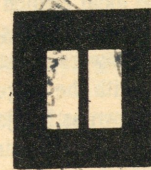
Due to the soggy conditions left by the storm the Missouri Class 4-A State Championship high school football game was

transferred from Joplin's natural turfed Junge Stadium to the artificial turf of Missouri Southern's football stadium. The resultant crowd, which set a stadium record, caused a traffic jam nearly two miles long.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS state that the original contract given to Mattes Brothers called for 130 work days. There is a possible maximum of five work days per week. Work began on the road on April 29 so the 130 work days, subtracting all holidays, would have been up in late October. Days on which it rains, snows or weather otherwise interrupts work are not counted as work days.

In accordance with a federal government drive to stimulate winter construction by construction companies across the nation, the Missouri State Highway Department does not count any work days on their contracts from the days December 15 to March 15.

Highway department officials were unsure as to the number of work days remaining to Mattes Brothers but one of them was heard to say, "It can't last much longer, can it?"



The spectre of assassination

By DARRELL McCLANAHAN
Chart Staff Reporter

The holders of public office have throughout history faced an unknown element of danger. The assassin. The faceless killer who lurks in crowds; carrying either a misguided conception of the public officials' ideas and aims, or who may be part of a conspiracy whose aim it is to destroy the public officials ideas and aims entirely. What motivates the assassin? What effect has the specter of assassination had on people holding public office throughout history on up to today? Who are the slain and the guilty? What laws protect the public officials of today from the threat of assassination? And last, but not least, what effect have previous assassinations had upon today's masses?

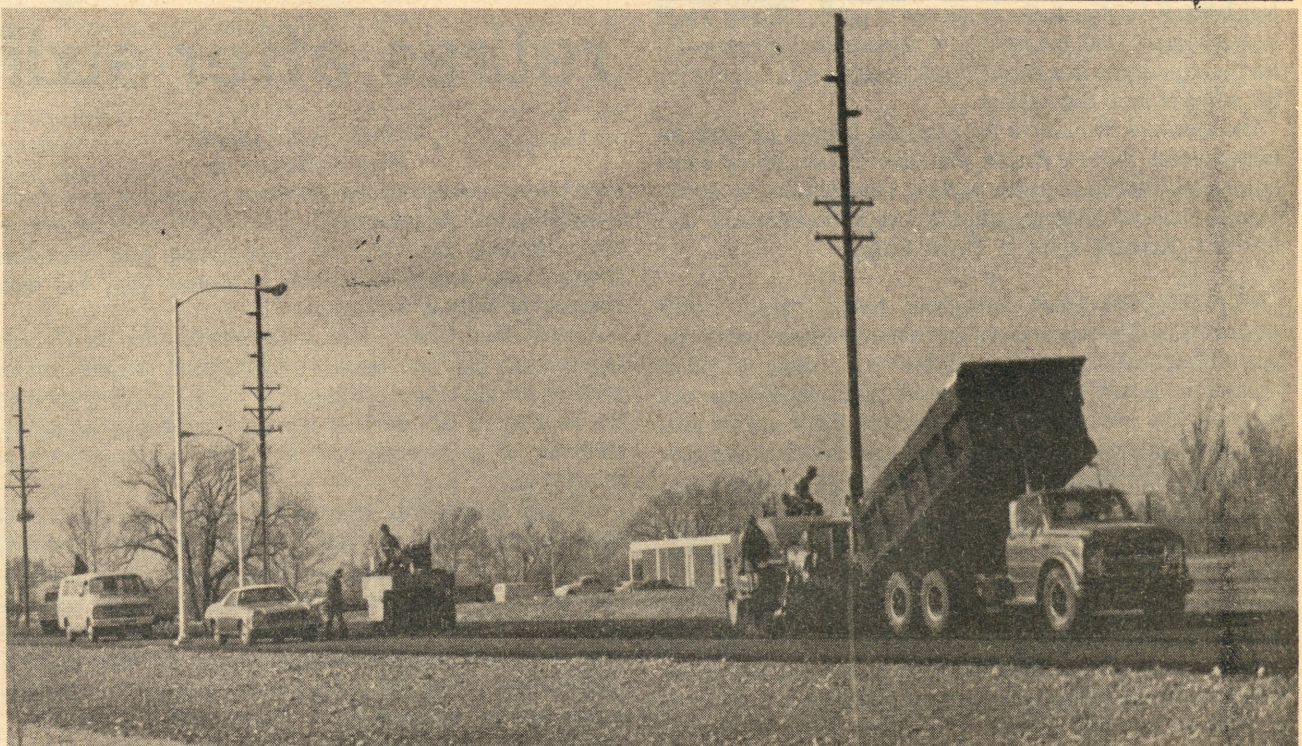
The concept of assassination is in itself a complex issue which most usually is manifested in the frightening realization that death could strike any individual who merely wishes to serve his country and its people therein. The most fearful weapon of an assassin is in the knowledge that he strikes quickly and that he

(Continued on page 2)

the
inside
news

The
Klan

The Klan in Southwest Missouri in the 1920s, and activities of the Klan nationwide during the same period are detailed in this week's article on the "center spread." Chart reporter Karen Williams writes the second of a three part installment on the Ku Klux Klan, a series which concludes in the next edition of The Chart in January.



ANOTHER LAYER OF ASPHALT is poured, but Newman Road remains uncompleted. State highway department officials now predict a middle of January completion date for the road previously promised by the beginning of first semester.

... Spectres

(continued from page 1)

may cause death. And if not death, severe injury, perhaps for life. The assassin could be anyone, from the neighbor next door to a public official's best friend. A strange aspect of assassination lies in the fact that the assassin has usually let himself be known to law enforcement agencies before the terrible act is done, but is usually discarded as being no one really to worry about.

THE SPECTER of assassination has cast a pall over the political ambitions of many political candidates today. Most recent assassinations have happened merely because of apathy concerning the concept of assassinations of individuals in public office. Thus has arisen a lax attitude towards laws governing the easy access of weapons by warped individuals or organizations of a dubious political nature.

Throughout history assassination has changed historical events in many ways. Many things must be evaluated. The political atmosphere of the time, the moral outlook of the country at that time, and the economic situation of the country at that time. All of these thus form into a cohesive picture of dangerous apathy towards the leader involved at that time.

The one who carries out the act of assassination is in general a murderer, one who kills by treachery and whose victim is a public official and who commits the deed out of greed or fanaticism. The term "assassin" was brought to Europe by the crusaders from Syria. The term applied to the local branch of the Isma'ili sect of Shi'ite Muslims founded in Persia by Hasan ibn al-Sabbah in the late eleventh century. Its followers are still around today in Syria, Iran, and Central Asia, with the largest group in India and Pakistan, where they are known as Khojas.

Actually in early European usage the term "assassin" means "devotee," while the term "HASHISHI" (assassin) is said to derive from the alleged practice of taking hashishi to induce ecstatic visions of paradise before committing the act of assassination.

ONE OF THE FIRST recorded assassinations was Phillip II, the King of Macedon, and the record extends to the attempted assassination of Governor George Wallace of Alabama and the recent attempts on the life of President Ford.

Between are many assassinations. These are only a few:

Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman dictator; St. Thomas a Becket, English Archbishop; Edward II, King of England; Jean Maret, French revolutionist; Abraham Lincoln, President of the U.S.; James Garfield, President of the U.S.; William McKinley, President of the U.S.; Huey Long, U.S. Senator; John F. Kennedy, President of the U.S.; Martin Luther King, Jr., American clergyman and civil rights leader; and Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator.

The assassination of an American President became a Federal crime after the murder of John F. Kennedy. But this has done little to deter the fear of assassination as the recent attempts upon President Ford have shown.

There is no easy solution to the assassination problem. Better legislation in relation to the protection of public officials would be a good start. Until the problem of assassination is resolved it isn't even probable that an individual would be safe running for the office of local dog catcher.

The assassins themselves have become famous for their infamous deeds. There is Brutus, who killed Caesar, Marat killed by inmates while in an insane asylum, Lincoln killed by Booth, John F. Kennedy allegedly killed by Lee Harvey Oswald, and Robert F. Kennedy killed by Sirhan Sirhan.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS throughout history have feared assassination. There is no doubt that some decisions made in the past were governed by this fear. Either way a public official on an issue, he usually knows that there will naturally be some who disagree. The radicals are the most feared. These are the ones who want things only as they want them. See things as only they see them. And will kill if need be to attain their warped goals.

Assassination for the most part has played havoc with today's masses. There is concern over protection for our public officials, but not enough. There is the malignant growth of apathy towards the whole situation of assassination. If life is what we make it, the same applies to the assassination problem. Crowds could be screened better for possible dangerous elements. Good examples are the Kennedy-Oswald and Ford-Fromme cases. It is quite evident that security procedures were not strictly followed in either incident as they should have been by the Secret Service or the F.B.I.



FRANK McARTHUR, architect of the new college auditorium, goes over specifications and final details with Howard Dugan, head of college maintenance services.

McArthur, designer of campus, retires after auditorium project

By KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Reporter

As the new college auditorium nears completion, so ends the association with the college of its architect, Frank P. McArthur. Since October, 1964, McArthur, associated with Peckham-Guyton, Inc., architectural firm of Kansas City, has been designer of much of the campus.

As McArthur, Orlan Schutz, superintendent for the DiCarlo Construction Co., and Howard Dugan, head of maintenance services for the college, continued to make their way through the auditorium last week on its final inspection before installation of stage equipment and seats begins, McArthur reminisced.

"I help designed the master plan of this campus and 13 separate projects," he said. These "projects" involved designing all the buildings on campus other than the dormitories, Police Academy, Technology Building, and the stadium. The first buildings to reveal McArthur's expertise were Hearn Hall, the Math and Science Building, and the Library. Next came the College Union to complete the horseshoe, and the Gymnasium.

McArthur's latest work at the college includes the addition to the Spiva Arts Building and the new auditorium.

"I started designing this building in about June of 1970, construction began in June of 1974. It takes about six months to get a set of plans out after the initial design is approved," commented McArthur as he made a note of a sloppy return paint job on the wall.

McArthur explained that the college had requested a minimum of 2,000 seats in the auditorium and on discovering the inadequacy of floor space, a balcony was added to the design.

"But you've got to be careful on the placing of a balcony," he explained. "If it is too high or too low the acoustics will be right. But I think we've got this one right."

The result of the balcony addition is approximately 2,500 seats. Another of the auditorium's highlights is a bio-fold curtain to divide the expanse of audience space, thus making the auditorium smaller.

McArthur said the original contract for this building, his last job before retiring, was \$2,589,192, although the cost is slightly higher.

His career as an architect began, he said, "As soon as I graduated from the University of Kansas in 1926 with a degree in technology." He added, with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "Kansas, you know, the school that beat Missouri."

Teacher evaluations to be returned soon

Teacher evaluation forms, recently filled out by students in all regularly scheduled day classes at Missouri Southern, are due to be returned from the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, where they are currently being tallied, by the middle of January.

According to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president of academic affairs at Missouri Southern, the testing service's computer will tally the number of answers to each question on the test and make a class by class printout of the results.

TWO COPIES of each class' results will be returned to the college with one copy going to the individual instructor and the other to the department head. Dr. Belk's office will receive a campus-wide composite of the scores.

Dr. Belk pointed out that the purpose of the test primarily was to point out to individual instructors the strong points as well as the weak points of their class instruction.

A secondary use of the test is to give the school administration an idea of how it can, through possible textbook or course changes, better educate the student.

Many departments have used their own teacher evaluation forms in the past in order to evaluate the faculty within individual departments but this is the first semester that a campus-wide, standard evaluation form was used.

The test given was the Student Instructional Report which is circulated nation wide by the Educational Testing Service.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN all students who were to take the test were, "This questionnaire gives you an opportunity to

A random sample of students was chosen by the college's computer to take the test.

Questions asked on the test ranged from very specific, "There was considerable agreement between the announced objectives of the course and what was actually taught," to very general, "Compared to other instructors you have had (secondary school and college), how effective has the instructor been in this course?"

Space was left on the test form for answers if the instructor provided supplementary questions and response options.

FINAL SECTION of the test allowed students to make additional comments about the course on a separate piece of paper. It was suggested that the student's comments elaborate on the aspects of the course they liked as well as those they did not. These extra comments were to be turned in directly to the instructor.

Dr. Belk pointed out that while the administration uses the evaluation to judge how an instructor performs his job it is just one point of a many faceted program.

Missouri Southern's Student Senate is currently preparing to conduct its own teacher evaluation. While similar in some ways to the evaluation given by the school administration the

evaluation the student senate proposes is of an entirely different concept. The senate's evaluation will be available to all students and will deal with how an instructor conducts class, how tests are given, how the instructor grades and other, similar areas. It is being modeled after teacher evaluations used by student governments on other campuses.

Results of the administration's teacher evaluations will not be given to students from the student personnel office but students wishing to see evaluation results from individual classes should check with the class's instructor. Instructors do not have to release to students the results of the evaluation. It is completely optional.

Four students place in tourney

Four Missouri Southern students were among six winners selected in the Bicentennial Youth Debate Tournament held on campus in late November. Winners will represent the district in the BYD sectional contest at Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, in February.

Winners in the Lincoln-Douglas debate were from the MSSC squad, John McKnight, a freshman from Webb City, and Ralph Bush, a freshman from Neosho. Topic for the debate was "Resolved: That American political parties have been dominated by socioeconomic elites."

In persuasive speaking, Kurt Parsons of MSSC placed second.

Topic for this event was "By consent of the states is Federalism obsolete?" Helen Warren, a junior at Southwest Missouri State University, placed first.

First place in extemporaneous speaking went to Randy Hunt, an MSSC sophomore. The broad topic for extemporaneous speeches was "In Congress assembled a representative legislature."

BYD is a project of the Speech Communication Association and is supported by grant funds from the National Endowment of the Humanities. Dr. Dennis H. Rhodes, professor of speech at Southern, served as district coordinator.

Course open to education majors

A new "area of emphasis program" for elementary education majors will begin to materialize during the 1976 spring semester, according to Dr. Leland Easterday, associate professor of education.

A three semester-hour course, Introduction to Early Childhood Education, will be offered on Tuesday evenings. The course will seek to point out several different contemporary programs for young children. Parent involvement and parenting skills will be identified. Films of young children in a variety of activities will be viewed, textbook materials discussed, and mini lessons prepared for presentation in area pre-school and kindergarten programs. A vital part of the course work, according to Dr. Easterday, will be a practicum experience. The student will spend 30 clock hours observing young children in different activities. A case-study will be written up, and five mini lessons will be presented in physical (motor) development, language development, science concepts, number readiness, and social-emotional development.

Dr. Easterday has served on a state-wide committee the past two years. The committee was assigned the task of rewriting certification requirements for elementary school teachers. Each four-year state college was represented and elementary

teachers from each area of the state were on the committee with State Department of Education personnel.

With the reported "surplus" of elementary teachers in the state, elementary teachers demanded an up-grading in college preparatory programs. More specialized preparation for teachers of young children became a priority of the committee. Along with this need teachers of Head Start programs, day care centers, and nursery schools were asking for courses in early child development, community resources for children, and parent counseling techniques.

Dr. Easterday reports that approximately 30 states in the continental United States have already moved to include special certification for teachers of young children. Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas already have this specialized certification in our area. The Missouri State Committee has completed its sixth rewrite of proposed changes in elementary teacher certification. This committee report must now be acted upon by a committee of deans of the state's schools of education, the State Department of Education, and the State Committee on Higher Education. The final report will go to the state legislature for approval.

Allowance has been made for some flexibility in the different college early childhood education programs. The local program will also hopefully offer some flexibility. Some of the possible courses in this sequence will be: Psychology of the young child, or psychology of human development, and psychological behavior modification techniques. A physical education course dealing in motor coordination and health and nutrition, student teaching in the early childhood area, and education courses in counseling, introduction to early childhood education, and E.C.E. curriculum and materials.

Women's dorm expansion advised

Recommendations are currently being drawn up by the student personnel office for the enlargement of the residence halls at Missouri Southern.

According to Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student Personnel services at Missouri Southern, the need for expansion of on-campus housing was accentuated by the overflow of students wishing admittance to the facility.

CONFERENCES WERE HELD with both students and staff as to what could be done to alleviate the overcrowded situation and based on those conferences the proposals are being drawn up.

Most of the problem is focused around the women's residence hall; there are two halls with women housed in south hall and men housed in north hall.

One wing of the men's hall was converted to use by women during the fall semester of the 1974 school year to accommodate last year's overflow, this has proved inadequate for this year's record enrollment.

Early this semester off-campus housing had to be found for several female students.

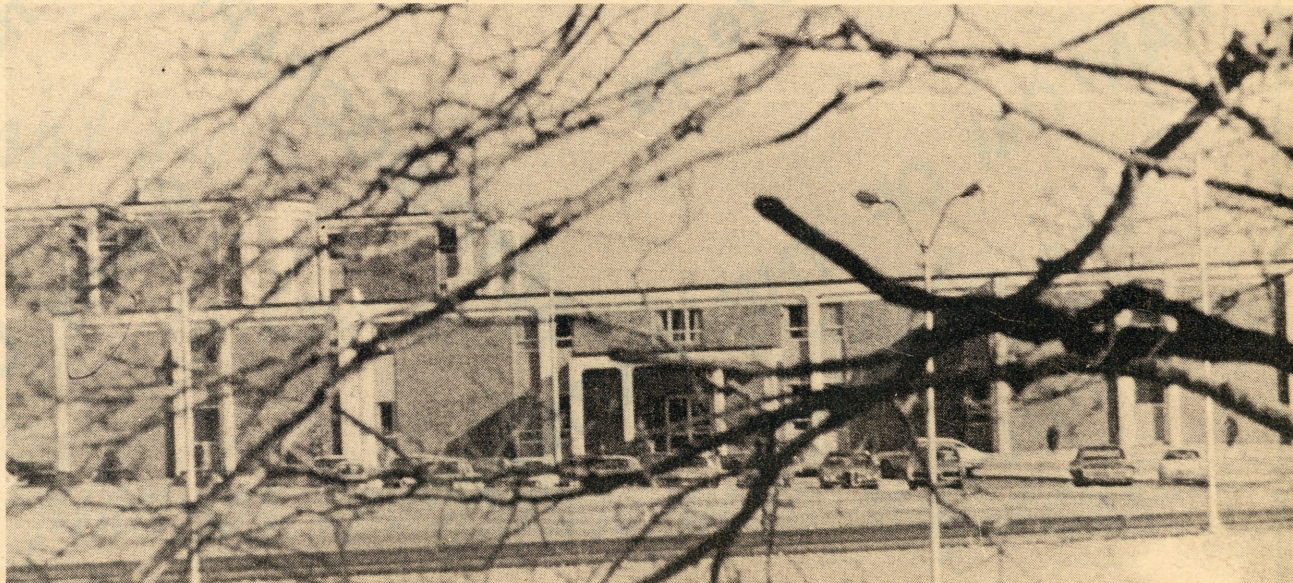
AT THIS TIME 11 WOMEN for whom there is no room have applied for campus housing next semester.

Recommendations will call for additional rooms to be added to the rear of the women's dorm and enclosing of the patio area located to the east of the existing structure.

Plans will also call for the construction of a commons area for the recreation of the dorm students in both residence halls. Dr.

Dolence explained that dorm students need a recreation area badly. When the dorms were originally built plans included such an area but money was diverted to other projects.

Upon completion of the plans Dr. Dolence and his staff will present them to college president Leon Billingsly who will then present them to the board of regents with his recommendation as to their disposal.



SOUTH HALL may be expanded, if plans now being drawn up are approved by the college administration. An overflow of women students and a waiting list for dormitory space has led to the proposed expansion.

Faculty organizes association

Members of Missouri Southern's faculty have organized a new Teaching Faculty Association. The group was formed to improve communications between the faculty and the administration.

Dr. Joseph Lambert, associate professor of English, is president of the association. Other officers are: Dr. Robert Markman, associate professor of history, vice president; Dr. Orty Orr, professor of biology, secretary; and Carl Finke, associate professor of business administration, treasurer.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE was set up to advise the officers. The executive committee consists of the four officers and one member from each of Missouri Southern's educational divisions. The immediate past president is also included on the executive committee.

Members at large of the executive committee are: Rochelle Boehning, associate professor of mathematics; Dr. Henry Harder, associate professor of English; Dr.

Bob Steere, professor of education; and Ed Wuch, assistant professor of physical education.

There are currently over 50 faculty members enrolled in the association.

Dues for the association are 20 dollars per calendar year, payable at the beginning of each fall semester.

The association plans to begin regular meetings at the start of the spring semester.

ACCORDING TO DR. LAMBERT, president of the association, the group plans to bring speakers to campus and sponsor in-service faculty workshops.

A monthly newsletter is planned by the association to reflect academic and professional communication among Southern's faculty.

Dr. Lambert stated that the faculty group was needed to help deal with specific faculty problems on campus.

Inquiries about the group and its goals should be directed to Dr. Lambert or any other member of the executive committee.

Med officials visit campus

Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, James D. D. M.D., of the University of Missouri-Columbia, School of Medicine, was on campus Tuesday to meet with pre-med students.

The afternoon meeting, held in room 309 of the Science Math building, concerned the packaging of applications for medical school at UMC. According to Dr. Vonnie R. Prentice, the Missouri Southern pre-med advisory committee meeting was initiated by the UMC, School of Medicine for purpose of establishing guidelines for the Missouri Southern student seeking to bachelor of science in biology who plans to enter medicine. Course requirements were explained as well as admission procedures. There are about 12 Missouri Southern students officially enrolled in the pre-med curriculum.

Tuesday's was the second such meeting of this type. November 3, H.D. Musselman, D.D.S., Director of Admissions and Registrar at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, School of Dentistry, discussed similar topics with eight pre-med students and four students enrolled in dental hygiene.

Both meetings were in response to the growing number of Southwest Missouri students entering the health professions. Any interested student who missed either lecture can contact Dr. Prentice of the Biology Department or Dr. Phillip Whittle, professor of chemistry, for details.

Vets reminded of obligations

Some veterans are experiencing problems because they are not keeping Missouri Southern's veterans affairs office informed of changes in their number of credit hours per semester.

Veterans who dropped below full time during the fall semester and plan to return to full time for the spring semester should notify the veterans affairs office as soon as possible.

Payment across the Christmas break is based on the number of credit hours at the end of the fall semester.

Certifications are forwarded on a yearly basis. Veterans who do not attend summer school must notify the veterans affairs office by July 9, 1976 for certification for the school year 76-77. Veterans on continuous payment must notify the veterans affairs office by June 1, 1976 for certification for the 76-77 school year.

If notification of a change of hours for the spring semester is not received, payments for the spring semester will be based on the number of hours completed during the fall semester.

Further inquiries on veterans benefits should be directed to Mr. Bobby Martin, on the first floor of Hearnes Hall.

Sigma Nu's selling Christmas trees

Missouri Southern's Iota Epsilon chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity will be selling Christmas trees from now until Christmas eve at the May's City discount store located at 1410 E. 7th and at Walmart Discount City located at 810 Maiden Lane.

Nearly a thousand trees were purchased by the fraternity to be sold at the two locations.

This is the second year in a row that the fraternity has sold Christmas trees as a fund raising function. All proceeds from the Christmas tree sale will go to the fraternity's house fund.

Sigma Nu fraternity is a non-profit organization and all tree sizes have been selected to cover a wide range of needs.

College Union Board

presents

More flicks in '76

House of Wax

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JANE PITTMAN

Funny Lady

MAGNUM FORCE

Don't Look Now

CHINATOWN

BLAZING SADDLE

UPTOWN SATURDAY NIGHT

The Three Musketeers

PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE

The Gambler

ZARDOZ

All these films to be shown during second semester.

A Christmas Prayer

Let us pray that strength and courage abundant be given
to all who work for a world of reason and understanding...
that the good that lies in every man's heart may day by
day be magnified...that men will come to see more clearly
not that which divides them, but that which unites them...
that each hour may bring us closer to a final victory, not
of nation over nation, but of man over his own evils and
weaknesses...that the true spirit of Christmas...its
joy, its beauty, its hope, and above all its abiding faith...
may live among us...that the blessings of peace be ours...
the peace to build and grow,
to live in harmony and sympathy
with others, and to plan for the future with confidence.

Term paper business makes founder rich

Advertisements explaining how college students can get the term papers they so desperately need for less than \$30 appear in most American college newspapers—but not in The Chart.

A policy established several years forbids The Chart from accepting such advertisements, and since The Chart has banned all advertising for the last year, that particular ban has not made much difference. But the "term paper ad" ban was never one questioned, because general campus consensus was that such advertising was unethical, and perhaps even illegal.

BUT THE FOUNDER OF ONE SUCH TERM paper marketing firm says he is only applying to his business the techniques and principles he learned in his college marketing classes at the University of South Carolina.

His name is John Magee, and his first job after college was selling insurance. "I sold a lot," he says. "They were going to put me in management. But the whole thing got me depressed. It was a big company. There were all these forms to fill out. It was insane."

Magee quit insurance. By a newspaper ad he stumbled onto an idea. It might sell, he thought, be a money-maker: Sell term papers to college students.

A popular rock song, "Lyn' Eyes," is filling Magee's paneled suite of offices as the youthful entrepreneur—he's 28—in his jeans and casual shirt says, "Wherever there's a demand for something, you'll be able to sell your product as long as it will fill that demand. There's always been a demand for term papers. There always will be."

Magee's firm, Collegiate Research Systems, is four years old. Its founder laughs when he admits: "Yeah, I guess if things keep going the way they have I'll make a million dollars at it."

HE FIRST TRIED THE TERM PAPER business in New Orleans. He was run out of town. "The D.A., the newspapers, everyone was down on us."

He heard then that Pennsylvania had just written a law against selling term papers. Ideal. He set up shop in Camden, N.J., just across the Delaware River from Philadelphia—in a building next to a rail transit stop 12 minutes from Broadway.

"We put advertisements up at Penn. They sent us a letter saying the district attorney was going to investigate us if we ever came back."

He continues: "But things are different now. That was two years ago. Now they don't care what we put up—as long as we don't put staples into live trees."

Before Magee sells anyone a term paper the customer has to sign a purchase agreement on which there is a disclaimer, "with this purchase I have no intent to defraud any school."

"We sort of expect them to rewrite the paper," says Magee. "I'd be afraid to use it just as I got it."

"Every college bookstore in the country carries Cliff's Notes, Monarch Notes. Maybe someday they'll be selling our term papers."

"**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE** if we do it or the kid's roommate does it? How about fraternities that have them on file? Or the professor who writes a book and makes it mandatory reading for his classes? Or the politician who has his speeches written for him?"

"We're not trying to fool anyone. We've always been on the up and up about what we do."

"We're not eroding the educational system. We're enhancing it. We provide for people something they don't want to do and don't have time to do."

"I went to college. I know how ridiculous it can be. I studied marketing and it was always a struggle. But here I am after not

it, I've sold it. Christmas cards, magazines, vacuum cleaners, Fuller brushes."

Magee's catalogue lists thousands of term papers. What the subject, if he doesn't have it, he'll get it."

For instance No. 7038-A, "Nigeria's Agriculture Economy" five pages long, written from three sources and costs the student \$27.50—with a \$3 charge for same-day service.

It cost Magee \$7.50 to have the paper written. Free writers, jobless college professors, school teachers, housewives—these make up his stable of writers. He pays a penny a word.

The writer pens the paper and sells it once. Magee can

Ms. Slanina completes doctorate

Ann M. Slanina, Assistant professor of English at Missouri Southern has recently completed the requirements to be awarded her doctorate in English. The degree is to be conferred later this month.

The degree is being conferred from the University of New Mexico. Slanina's field of specialization is early American novels.

While studying at the University of New Mexico, Slanina had

as her director professor Leon Howard one of the top men in the field. "It was one of the greatest honors I have ever had to be under such a great man as prof Howard," lauded Slanina.

Her doctoral dissertation was on early American novels. Slanina describes it as a very broad approach.

Slanina has been a faculty member of the Missouri Southern English department since the 1971 school year.

Schedule Verification

Now going on

Third floor, College Union

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

FALL SEMESTER 1975-1976

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1975

	EXAM SCHEDULE
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1975

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1975

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Monday Evening Classes-Monday, December 15
Tuesday Evening Classes-Tuesday, December 16

Wednesday Classes and Monday-Wednesday Classes-Wednesday, December 17
Thursday Classes and Tuesday-Thursday Classes-Thursday, December 18

Shoplifting no joke

By BOB PRICE
Chart Staff Reporter

As the Christmas season descends, thus follows the shoplifting season. Shoplifting is on the increase as stores and shopping centers begin later hours with the upcoming rush of Christmas shoppers looking for bargains and sales.

Cosmetics seem to be the hardest hit department in most shopping areas. In this department, there seem to be more and more smaller items which are easier to place in large pocketbooks and overcoats with unusually large pockets. Women and young girls shoplift make-up, perfume, cologne, etc., because of the easiness of picking it up and placing it on their persons.

Strangely enough, the majority of shoplifters are over the age of 40 years. Over seven out of every 10 shoplifters, male or female, are between the ages of 40 and 55 years of age. Not very many, that are apprehended, are in the teen-age bracket. True, some teen-agers are picked up but the greatest group seems to be of the older bracket.

The general procedure when a shoplifter is caught is a call placed to the police department. Usually, two officers appear at the scene to take the alleged shoplifter down to the station. But first, there must be an eyewitness who did see the person take the item because the eyewitness must sign a form stating that he or she did watch the alleged

crime take place. Another important step is that the shoplifter must be outside the store before he or she can be stopped and charged with shoplifting. The person in doubt may claim that he had full intentions of paying for it but had forgotten he had put the item in his purse or pocket. Therefore no store employee can stop anyone inside of the store for this very reason. If one is stopped outside the store and found not to have any item under cover, the store is liable for a lawsuit under the label of false arrest. It is very important to be sure the shoplifter has the goods when you approach them outside the store.

The reason this reporter knows so much about this subject is not because he is a shoplifter. This reporter moonlights as a discount employee and is paid to know this information. For all of you shoplifters, beware, because there are dozens of plainclothes undercover security police watching your every move. Think twice before you swipe something because no one needs a police record. Adding to all of your other troubles, you do not even get to keep what you took.

So, when someone says, "Do your shoplifting early this year," do not laugh. It is a very serious problem that needs to be dealt with and everyone needs to pitch in and help. The irony of the entire situation is that 9 out of 10 shoplifters have the money on them to pay for the items. It is a sad dilemma.

Beer predates U.S. history

By TERRY DABBS

One of the most popular beverages in America today is beer, - which seems to have the reputation of being as American as blue jeans and political scandals. But, like political scandals, beer predates the U.S. as well as recorded history.

Clay documents of the ancient Babylonian society which date from 6000 B.C. depict the preparation of an early form of beer which was used for sacrificial ceremonies. This ancient brew was made from barley or spelt, a type of wheat, with honey. Hops and plants of a similar type which give beer its familiar bitter flavor, were first introduced by this culture around 3000 B.C.

At this time the Egyptians were making beer from underbaked barley bread. They soaked the bread for one day in water and strained it through a cloth, resulting in a sour drink that was sweetened with dates and ready to drink. Later, in the elaborate tombs of Egyptian nobility, one of the most popular inscriptions was: "I gave bread to hungry, beer to the thirsty...."

Among the first written documents found from Mesopotamia

of 2100 B.C. alcohol is included in a wage list, in which a list of names is followed by the words: "Bread and beer for one day."

By the time of the Roman Empire, the Germanic tribes of northern Europe had developed beer on their own. Our word "beer" comes from the German, "peor" and "bior".

Many monasteries brewed beer during medieval times, with the normal allocation for each monk being one gallon per day. Most of the brewing in Europe was done with oats until the thirteenth century because it was the most plentiful grain.

Many American Indian peoples such as the Incas, Aztecs, and others in the Americas made a beer-like beverage from maize long before the Europeans arrived.

Even in darkest Africa, the famous British explorer, Mungo Park, in an expedition in 1796 found, to his delight, that the tribesmen had beer, which he described as "a liquor which tasted.....much like the strong beer of my native country (and very good beer, too)..."

Modern beer, such as the "lager" type popular in America is usually made from a mixture of malted barley, sugar, water, hops and yeast.

Language club celebrates fiesta

This year's celebration of the annual Fiesta de Navidad (Christmas Festival) of the Modern Language Club was held Tuesday evening, December 2, in the third floor of the college union building. The program consisted of "How Christmas is

observed in Mexico, France and Germany." Songs were also sung in the languages of those countries and traditional American Christmas songs were translated into foreign tongues.

The sponsors of this year's party were Dr. Carmen Carney, associate professor of languages, and Francisco R. Colon, assistant professor.

Among those present we're several members of the American Field Service who gave oral readings on Christmas traditions in other countries. Those present engaged in choral singing and additional entertainment consisted of Tod Krutsinger, who played the guitar and gave his interpretation of several Mexican and French-Canadian folk songs.

The party was catered in part by the La Casita Restaurant in Joplin who prepared Mexican saposillas (sweetbreads) for those present. Christmas candy was also brought from Puerto Rico. The party culminated in the breaking of three pinatas-figurines made of mache or cloth in the form of Santa Claus, a snowman and a large bird. The figurines, when broken by several blindfolded persons, produced candy and treats in the traditional Spanish-American custom.

The next major event of the Language and Literature department will be the Foreign Language Field Day. The Field Day, also an annual event, brings area high school students together for competition in language skills and cultural enrichment.



DR. CARMEN CARNEY

A Profile:

She makes languages live

By LISE SCHILLING

There is something romantic and exotic about foreign languages. Each brings with it the spirit and atmosphere in learning of the peoples and countries using the language. For the same reason there is something colorful and exciting about linguistics, which brings us to a very special person—Dr. Carmen Carney (or, as her friends call her, Carmita). Dr. Carney was born in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, a small town, conservative and Catholic, where she grew up as part of a Protestant family, including two brothers and two sisters. Her father, mother, and grandmother still live there today.

In Juana Diaz Dr. Carney attended high school. She later went to St. Mary's Catholic University in Puerto Rico where she earned her B.A. She spent 1967-68 at St. Croix in the Virgin Islands where she taught in a bi-lingual school. June, 1968, saw her married to Pat Carney, after which she moved on to the University of Iowa where she was granted her M.A. and Ph.D.

Proficient in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, Dr. Carney now teaches Spanish classes here at MSSC. Her love for languages causes her to wish there were more interest in foreign languages. She finds a general apathy among students of the humanities at the beginning of classes but sees interest mount in the students after they are in class a month or two. A language freak—a person with a tremendous ability for languages—she plans to learn more languages and with her husband and four-year-old daughter, Nina, looks forward to European travel.

Dr. Carney brings language alive for her students. She is vivid and energetic, projecting her magnetism into her work. She makes learning Spanish an emotional and intellectual journey that is an inner experience into a new world of reality and awareness which is a part of what the adventure into a new language holds in store for the student.

MATTER OF OPINION.



Smith

... 'remembers' Christmases

By STEPHEN SMITH
(Editor)

Despite the importance which seemingly should be placed on the memory of Christmas by a young person, my own childhood recollections of those mornings are but sporadic and few. The reason, I would imagine, results from the manner in which every Christmas morning of my childhood bore only one or two minute differences from the one before it, the one before that, the ones following it and so on down the line. My memories, therefore, (save for a few high scenes) are only a kaleidoscopic collection of bits and pieces, meshed together to form one gigantic Christmas morning in my mind.

Yet those several scenes do remain vivid: One in particular was the fateful morning of December 25th (of course), 1961 when I had reached the tender age of only five years. That morning is particularly memorable to me and towers above that Christmas montage because we had no presents or Christmas tree or tinsel. I was staying with my uncle Alexi Smith that year and the eve before he had called my brother, my sister, my cousins and myself into the warm and brightly-lit kitchen to break to us the crushing news — Santa Claus, according to my uncle, had committed suicide the night before and would be unable to bring us any gifts. As Uncle Alexi put it, the old elf had

"blown his brains out." Our Christmas dinner the next consisted of cold sauerkraut and Dektol, a chemical used in developing of pictures.

UNCLE ALEXI SMITH was one of the most colorful (and weird) figures of my youth; he was, you see, a homespun, although at times we children did have some difficulty ascertaining just what his genuine political affiliations might have been. Needless to say, however, his shenanigans were the talk of the small town in which I was born and raised — Sucker, South Dakota. At times my uncle would alternate life-size portraits of Lyndon Baines Johnson and Huey Newton almost as often as the swarms of locusts flew in from the eastern states to ravage our small farm.

Alas, you see, my memories of Christmas are not the most pleasant ones.

Only one year later my natural parents had once again traveled across the Iron Curtain incognito to pose as Russian citizens under the name of Boris and Natasha Smith, shuttling my brother, sister and me once again to uncle Alexi who was then living in Pittsburg, Kansas. That Christmas eve was traumatic; I was forced to attend his Nativity "program" sitting in a straight chair, beneath a singular naked bulb (Uncle Alexi's head) for sixteen full hours, listening to the old man deliver a diatribe about the circumstances of my birth; I, of course, you must understand, born in a manger, among cows and three old wise men who had journeyed by bus all the way from Atlantic City, N.J. to witness my birth. Now, I ask you, who else could overcome such disadvantages as those to come out as such a fine young man as I?

THE BULK OF MY CHRISTMASES, though, were not so happy contained within that multicolored kaleidoscope of memories I have spoken. Like most American youngsters I can remember swirls of red and green lights, freezing cold parades, eleven-hour shopping at Kresge's, mixed nuts and peppermint sticks. Even on hot days in July, sometimes, I can conjure up the image of pine scent, the image of the gold star at the very top of the tree catching and reflecting the flashes of little multicolored lights, the round, fragile ornaments on the branches, within the interstices of which were hidden little socks filled with candy and treats. And the presents I received! Most memorable are the boa constrictor from Marlin Perkins, the viewmaster from Henry Fonda and the great publication, "Guide to 1972 Political Contenders" by Jack Linkletter.

By now, you the reader have probably noticed that some of the things in this column seem a little bit, shall we say, questionable. I have a confession to make: I never had an uncle Alexi. And of course those gifts from all those famous people aren't authentic, either, I just made them up. If you're still reading this, you're probably saying to yourself, "Well, minute, this is dumb."

Well, sure it's dumb. I will admit that. But isn't that what it's "all about" this time of year — spreading joy and cheer throughout the hearts of men like mayonnaise on a slice of bread? Some people may be upset about my homespun tale of tragic childhood or my lying about my childhood home. Christmas is coming up, so who really cares? The whole idea is to have fun this holiday season.

I urge each and every person reading this column to take a moment to enjoy all the sights, smells and sounds of Christmas this year. This holiday season might be viewed as somewhat of a prelude before the storm. Next year could be a real hassle with elections and the attempted assassinations and the economic problems the like. So take my advice: Go home and lie back, watch football and try to relax. Get drunk. Spend a little extra money on gifts this year. Sure, we all know it's a stupid and over-commercialized plot of big business, but really, what the hell difference does it make?

And now I just quit writing and go back to my room and get for a pair of scissors and some left-over wrapping paper and go to cutting out several copies of this column and give them to my friends and relatives as gifts. To be entirely truthful, it makes a hell of a lot of difference to me.

... and a great lady

If you had grown up in Joplin in the 1930s, '40s, or '50s, you knew Mrs. Jay L. Wilder. Not personally, perhaps, but you knew her, and you loved her. She was the guiding light behind Joplin's cultural life, and she made it possible for you to grow up hearing great music, seeing grand operas, watching fine musicals, and experiencing the great entertainers of the times.

Who can forget Marian Anderson, the many stars of the Metropolitan Opera, Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald, Jose Iturbi, Jascha Heifetz, the incomparable Hildegard, Rubinoff and his magic violin? Or who can forget watching the mental wizardry of Dunniger and his magic acts, the Clare Tree Major children's theater, the operettas of Strauss and Romberg, the musicals of Rodgers and Hammerstein? And how about the thrill of grand operas such as "Madame Butterfly," "Aida," "Romeo and Juliet" — and even getting to be on-stage as a spear carrier in "Aida"?

These were only some of the more than 250 major theatrical attractions Mrs. Wilder brought to Joplin. It was the time when the Fox Theater was really a theater, not just a movie house, and long before the days it was a church. Clare Tree Major's children's theater filled the Fox to capacity with elaborate stage presentations of "Sinbad the Sailor," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," "Jack and the Beanstalk," and others. Lionel Barrymore performed there in "On Borrowed Time."

And Memorial Hall? It was the scene of magnificent productions of operas, musicals, and concerts. And it was always filled to capacity. The St. Louis and Kansas City symphony orchestras played matinees for school

children, and if you were lucky you got to go to the evening performances, too. For soloists a thrust stage was built into the audience and the performer was standing in your midst.

One can remember the incomparable Marian Anderson in her second appearance in Joplin in the late 1940s. She was aging but as magnificent as ever. And in a brilliant orange gown she brought the audience to its feet as she sang "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands."

One got to hear famous lecturers at the Connor Roof Garden, and crossing the marble foyer of the Connor Hotel to ride the elevator to the roof was an experience in itself. To get to the Roof Garden and hear politicians, statesmen, world travelers, explorers, and scientists was the ultimate experience, however.

Mrs. Wilder was responsible for all these events, and for all these memories.

Possessed of an artistic temperament, Mrs. Wilder was well known by the nation's largest booking agencies as well as by many entertainers. Many of them stayed in her home when they were in town, either to perform or just to visit Mrs. Wilder.

"No other city the size of Joplin ever had a promoter like Fern Wilder, a national booking executive once said. "And none has presented such outstanding stars."

Frequently many of the most sought-after shows and stars played in Joplin before engagements in St. Louis and Kansas. Occasionally they played only in Joplin because the two larger cities lacked a promoter of Mrs. Wilder's abilities.

Last week, at the age of 82, Mrs. Wilder died. Joplin will miss her. —R.W.M.

the chart

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'CHART' COMMENTS...

ELLISON. . .

...remembers 'a day of infamy'

By JIM ELLISON

Dawn on December 8, 1941 (December 7th in the States) found the peaceful islands of Hawaii awakening to unusually cool weather. The normal balmy trade winds had ceased, and a great mass of low-lying clouds was hanging close to the ocean. Civilians were just beginning to sip their coffee and sailors were staggering back to their individual ships after a night on the town. Up on admirals row, foursomes were beginning to tee-off amid the chatter of who would win the annual Army-Navy game. Then at approximately 7:55 a.m. Hawaii time, Japanese warplanes swooped down from the skies raining bombs and torpedos on Oahu (the main island). World War II had begun for the United States that morning, and while Americans stared at the skies in disbelief, the Japanese were able to cripple our fleet with only a loss of 29 of their own aircraft.

President Franklin Roosevelt called the attack by the Japanese "a day of infamy," because of the complete surprise in which they conducted the unprovoked attack. Actually, the United States should not have been surprised because history had already proved that it was the nature of the Japanese military to attack a foe, then declare war.

The stage for the attack on Pearl Harbor was set in 1919, when the U.S. Senate refused to sign the Versailles Treaty, and the United States embarked into an era of isolation and neutrality. Our failure to share the responsibility for collective security not only undermined the success of the League of Nations, but was a direct incentive to Japan, Italy, and Germany to resort to aggression and war. In spite of what we learned in World War I, the isolationists blindly believed that the United States could live apart from the rest of the world.

Although the Japanese attack upon China in 1937 had little connection with World War II, it did share parallel aims with Germany in that both countries wanted more living space. The Japanese homeland was overcrowded and in dire need of raw materials. She was bursting at the seams and wanted to expand her living space into China and the Netherland Indies.

In 1940, Japan, in an attempt to warn the United States from interfering with their aims to gain control of French Indochina, signed the Tripartite Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Pack, and aligned herself with the Axis.

THE UNITED STATES, BENT ON ISOLATIONISM but getting drawn more and more in the European conflict, offered aid to China, in the form of money, but because of the precarious situation, allowed Japan to purchase large stocks of iron, steel, petroleum, and other materials for war. When, however, the Japanese began to advance into French Indochina and Thailand, Roosevelt warned them to stop. He emphasized his warning in July, 1941, by freezing all Japanese assets in the United States. Japan retaliated by a similar action and all trade between Japan and the United States halted.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, throughout the summer of 1941, kept up friendly but firm negotiations. Then on November 20th, he presented a comprehensive plan for a solution, but did not receive a reply until December 7th. The Japanese War Party, encouraged by the success of Hitler's campaign in Russia, decided it was time to strike. Sending a special envoy to Washington, Saburo Kurusu, professedly to carry on new and friendly negotiations, it actually was a ruse to help hide its plan and make possible a surprise attack.

At 6:30 a.m. on December 8, Hawaiian time, a submarine was sighted in a restricted area off Pearl Harbor and was sunk by the U.S. Ward. A report of this attack reached the naval base watch officer at 7:12 a.m.; he notified his Chief of Staff, but no action was taken to sound an alert.

At 7:02 a.m., a radar operator discovered, what he believed to be, a large flight of planes about 120 miles north of Oahu. He reported this information to an inexperienced officer who assumed them to be friendly aircraft and no action was taken.

THEN AT ABOUT 7:55 A.M., 150 to 200 Japanese bombers and torpedo planes began their attack of Pearl Harbor and all the air installations. When the attack commenced, the Japanese radios

crackled with "Tora, Tora, Tora." This was the code word to the mother fleet that they had achieved surprise and were attacking. Hangers and closely parked aircraft went up in smoke at Hickman, Wheeler, and Bellow Fields. The naval installation at Ford Island was virtually destroyed. American vessels, lying helpless at anchor, were attacked. In addition to several vessels severely damaged, the 32,000-ton battleship Arizona, the 19,800-ton target ship Utah, the 4200-ton mine layer Oglala, and the destroyers Cassin, Downs, and Shaw were sunk.

Just as suddenly as the attack began, it ended. Sustaining a loss of 29 airplanes and five submarines, the victorious Japanese eagles returned to their comrades waiting at sea and set sail for Japan leaving the island of Oahu in complete chaos.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, a hero of the Russo-Japanese War, and the brains behind the planning and execution of the Pearl Harbor attack, was a man of great perception. As a naval attache stationed in Washington D.C. in the 20's, he had the opportunity to study the American people, and knew something of their nature. An avid poker player, Yamamoto knew a person could not bluff the Americans very long without being exposed. As the Japanese fleet steamed towards Japan, Yamamoto stood on the bridge of the flag ship in deep contemplation. He reportedly said, "We have awakened a sleeping tiger." How true his prophecy turned out to be, for Pearl Harbor was the beginning of the end for the Japanese and was just a drop in the bucket compared to the holocaust that followed.

IN RETROSPECT, IT IS NOT easy to accept the fact that the United States could have allowed themselves to be caught by such a surprise. The talk of war had been in the air for years. As far back as 1925, men like General Billy Mitchell, who was cashiered out of the service, were trying to warn our military strategists what was going to happen. The military had known from past history that it was the nature of the Japanese to attack first, then declare war. Military intelligence were well

Graham

...recalls an infamous day

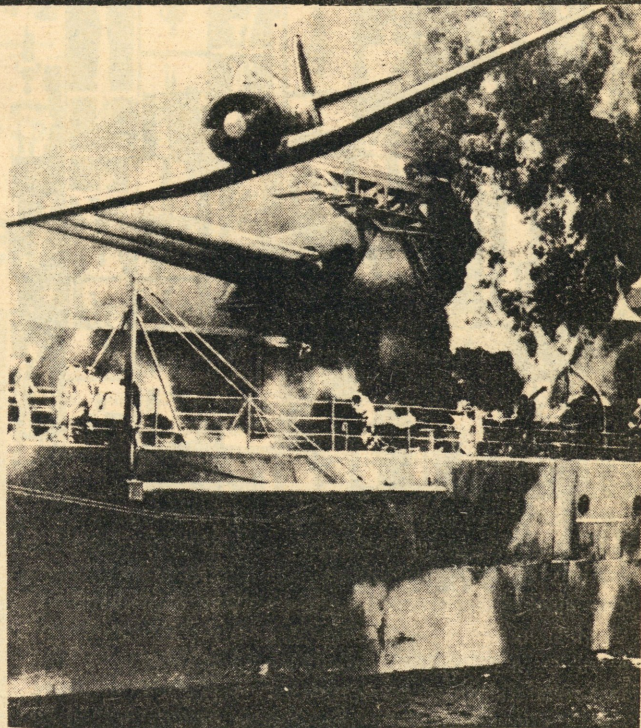
By PETE GRAHAM

Since that day a little over twelve years ago, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, a generation of young people have grown up with little or no personal recollection of that tragic event. This revelation (and my own senility) became glaringly apparent when I heard a fellow student confess that she knew little about the assassination personally; she was only six years old at the time.

November had been a beautiful month in Southwest Missouri. The weather was mild and sunny as autumn gave way to winter reluctantly. The high school football season had just ended, basketball had just begun. It would soon be Friday evening (a big event for a boy not yet a man but thinking that he was); right now it was just noon, however. First, lunch and then three more hours of classroom boredom. With weather like we'd been having, who wanted to be inside? Oh well, it really didn't matter. There seemed to be an aura of optimism that permeated everything in 1963.

Having stretched lunch to the limit, I had just a few minutes before being tardy. Except for one car about a half block away, traffic was sparse. I decided to press my luck though (I already had three tardy slips) and wait for it to pass before crossing the street. Instead of passing however, the car stopped abreast of me and with a frantic effort, the driver rolled down the window. What did he want with me? I didn't know him. With a look of shock and fear I have since seen many times in Viet Nam, the driver choked out, "The President has been shot!"

The world came to a halt. That feeling of liquid lead that had always plagued me just before kickoff took up its accustomed



aware of the active covert espionage being conducted on the islands of Hawaii by Japanese nationals.

Only a few days before the attack, the Japanese embassy in Washington D.C. closed, but not before our own naval intelligence had broken their code. We were aware that a large fleet had departed the Japanese homeland steaming eastward, yet, no attempt to track them was made. Even after the submarine sinking off of Pearl Harbor and the reported incoming aircraft was made, still no action was taken to get our fleet under steam to clear the harbor.

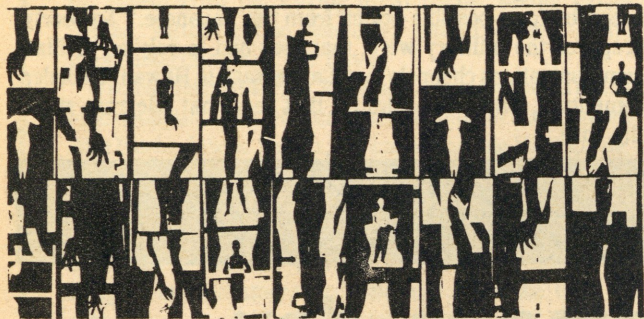
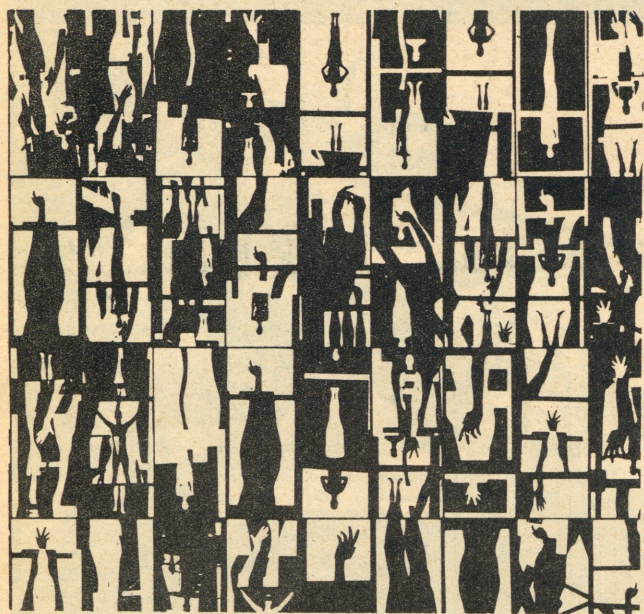
Twenty-four hours after the attack which left Oahu in flames, ruin, and confusion, a western union delivery boy delivered a telegram to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet from the Secretary of War. The contents of the message read, "Be prepared for a possible attack from the Japanese." So poorly prepared the military were, that they had to rely on civilian communications channels to get a message to Hawaii. I wonder sometimes, where the Admiral that read that telegram stuck the wire.

position in the pit of my stomach. The remainder of the day moved in slow motion. It was incredible (This is the United States of America! Do we shoot our Presidents? Hell no!) but the President had been shot.

Later, finding myself in class, I went to the pencil sharpener and out the window I saw the flag detail lower the colors to half-mast. (God no, don't let it be so!) I had just returned to my seat when the principal cleared his throat over the intercom. Verbatim, he said, "It is with great sadness that I am compelled to tell you that the President has just died." My teacher, a young lady, turned toward the blackboard away from the class as tears came to her eyes. I was first to close my books and leave class. It was a long walk home. The day had turned ugly and grey. The trees, denuded of leaves, were nightmarish figures that threatened to grab me as they swayed in the breeze. I was aware that something within me had died. America had lost more than just a President. Somehow I knew it would never be the same again. It hasn't been.

In the years transpired, the mental scars left upon the conscience of the nation by the events of that November day have yet to heal. The recent disclosures on clandestine CIA activities have renewed doubts in the minds of many Americans. Was Lee Harvey Oswald linked to the CIA or the FBI? In light of Oswald's defection to Russia, how was he able to gain such quick re-entry into the U.S. with a State Department cash loan and a renewed passport? Just how deep have the Warren Commission, the Rockefeller Commission and other government investigative bodies delved? These are questions that need to be answered. Twelve years is a long time to live in darkness.

...WITH RANDOM VIEWS



Symposium

... gives support to astrology

By LISE SCHILLING
(Chart Staff Reporter)

Astrology has been again challenged in a recent statement endorsed by 186 scientists. They claim astrology has no scientific basis, and say they do not understand why it prevails in modern society. Concern is expressed by them in regard to astrological charts, forecasts and horoscopes published by reputable book publishing houses, magazines, and newspapers.

Among the signers of the statement were 18 Nobel Prize winners. Drafting of the statement was done by Bart J. Bok, former president of the American Astronomical Society and professor emeritus at the University of Arizona. Bok says people believe in astrology because they find comfort in destiny predetermined by forces beyond their control. He further adds that ancient people included astrology as a part of their magical view of the world, and that they had no concept of the vast distances between the planets, stars, and the earth.

Nobel prize winners signing the statement were Hans A. Bothe, Sir Francis Crick, Konrad Lorenz, Sir Peter Medawar, Linus Pauling, Glenn T. Seaborg, and George Wald. Other scientists included, but not Nobel Prize winners, were Fred Hoyle, Phillip Handler, Frederick Seitz, and B.F. Skinner.

A recent questioning locally in regard to and on the subject of this statement brought various responses.

GEORGE CARDINAL LE GROS, Joplin astrologer: "I have been a practicing astrologer for 29 years. I believe in astrology because I have seen it work innumerable times. It is one of the arts, as old as thinking man, but astrologers, anyway those here in the West, do not possess the complete science or art. Western astrologers have only fragments of the real esoteric or secret science of astrology but they can make good of the limited knowledge in their possession. Even with the fragmentary principles a competent worker can give a pretty fair delineation of personality, and also make a remarkable and accurate pattern of the influence cycles at work in every human life.

"This is far from fortune telling. Astrological forecasting—at least as I understand it—is simply tracing the patterns of planetary influences which impinge upon the horoscopic pattern of the individual. And it has been demonstrated that some of these influence cycles bring favorable atmospheres or conditions which inspire progressive activity, while others produce a negative, even distressing effect. Therefore, by knowing ahead when these varied periods will arrive, one can make the

necessary adjustments and save himself a lot of trouble. He also strike while the iron is hot when favorable cycles come. This is certainly not fortune telling in the sense of predicting specific events. However, some astrologers either are or claim to be psychic in their own right, and thus are able to or claim to see the future to some extent. But if so, they should not claim to do this with astrology.

"It is my conviction that the real Eastern or Hindu astrology is superior to what we have here in the West, but I doubt that the Eastern system has ever been printed in books that are available to us. From things I have heard, the Hindus have amazing knowledge and ability. I understand that some can look at one's face and from it tell the signs of the Sun, Moon, and some of the planets occupy in the birth chart. No Western astrologer, to my knowledge, has ever been able to do this unless he was a good mind-reader and could read what a person knew about his own horoscope.

"In regard to the unscientific attitude of these scientists toward astrology, one can do no better than repeat what Isaac Newton said to Mr. Halley when the latter stated that he did not believe in astrology: 'I have studied the subject, Halley; you have not.'"

DR. P.K. SUBRAMANIAN, mathematics professor at Missouri Southern: "I think this is the best thing that has happened to astrology. These scientists are making statements without trying. If they check with research being done in India and Italy, they will find the data is against them. And they can't say so easily that it is humbug. I hope their study will be done in a statistic method, studying enough cases, and then they will try Hindu astrology and not use vague, but rather definite rules. I am convinced that it will help astrology. I hope I will write to Dr. Raman, who is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

"For a long time I thought astrology had no scientific backing. Now I can't so easily dismiss it. I concede to an apparent correlation between planet movements and terrestrial happenings."

PAUL JENSEN, mathematics professor at Missouri Southern: "I don't believe these scientists can either prove or disprove astrology. My opinion is that it doesn't work all the time but that it does work part of the time. I do find newspaper Sun-sign columns far too generalized."

ROSEANNA PREWITT, student at Missouri Southern: "I am a person who sets out to prove something or to disprove it in a scientific approach."

DR. CLARK GUILLIAMS, professor of psychology at Missouri Southern: "Science terms non-sense religious superstitions and considers astrology the same. This approach positively being strong against something is biased and unscientific. Astrology might or might not be true, but it should be viewed more tolerantly. For many people it fills a void in their lives much as a religion would.

"One of the scientists listed, Linus Pauling, believes in taking of Vitamin C to prevent colds and flu; still for many people this does not work. Why then should he take such a stand in regard to astrology?"

CARL O. SCHILLING, former research chemist: "I have no objection to anyone setting out to prove or disprove anything but they should, of course, be open-minded. I doubt they will be able to disprove astrology. I am not familiar with astrology in terms of a science. Many astrological events are scientifically accepted."

It is true that astrology as mentioned by Mr. Bok has been a part of many ancient cultures but why should that not be a point for rather than a point against astrology? For all these cultures now seem and are often thought to us as being terribly primitive, yet our present day archaeologists continually find that many products of our present society are merely re-discoveries of things already known in some of the ancient worlds. Also, if there really is nothing of substance to astrology, why should it continue to last for so many years? It is present simultaneously in cultures far removed if not totally isolated from one another?

Michener

... advises hanging in there

By JAMES MICHENER
Pulitzer Prize-Winning Novelist

Don't be too calculating. Don't be too scientific. Don't let the shrinks terrify you or dictate the movements of your life.

There is a divine irrelevance in the universe and many men and women win through to a sense of greatness in their lives by stumbling and fumbling their way into patterns that gratify them and allow them to utilize their endowments to the maximum.

If Swarthmore College in 1925 had employed even a half-way decent guidance counselor, I would have spent my life as an assistant professor of education in some midwestern university. Because when I reported to college it must have been apparent to everyone that I was destined for some kind of academic career. Nevertheless, I was allowed to take Spanish, which leads to nothing, instead of French or German which, as everyone knows, are important languages studied by serious students who wish to gain a Ph.D.

Instead, I continued to putter around with Spanish and found a deep affinity for it. In the end, I was able to write a book about Spain which will probably live longer than anything else I've done. In other words, I blindly backed into a minor masterpiece.

I had spent a good deal of my early time knocking around this country and Europe, trying to find out what I believed in, what values were large enough to enlist my sympathies during what I sensed would be a long and confused life. Had I committed myself at age 18 as I was encouraged to do, I would not even have known the parameters of the problems, and any choice I might have made then would have had to be wrong.

It took me 40 years to find out the facts.

As a consequence, I have never been able to feel anxiety about young people who are fumbling their way toward the enlightenment that will keep them going. I doubt that a young man—unless he wants to be a doctor or a research chemist, where a substantial body of specific knowledge must be mastered within a prescribed time—can waste time, regardless of what he does. I believe you have till age thirty-five to decide finally on what you are going to do, and that any exploration you pursue in the process will in the end turn out to have been creative.

Indeed, it may well be the year that observers describe as "wasted" that will prove to have been the most productive of those insights which will keep you going.

—form The Oracle, University of South Florida

The Ku Klux Klan:

Part 2 of a 3 part series

Klan came to Southwest Missouri in 1921, attracting thousands of viewers to rallies

By KAREN WILLIAMS
(Chart Staff Reporter)

In the Neosho Daily Democrat on December 7, 1921, the following article appeared:

MEETING PLACE OF KU KLUX KLAN DISCOVERED

"Parties who reside north of town on the Kenney Road to Joplin report that they have evidently discovered what is the meeting place of the Neosho Ku Klux Klan.

"Just beyond the Kenney place near the side of the road is an old cave, known as the Kenney cave.

"At the mouth of this cave a modest but handsome sign has been erected which bears the following wording:

KLAVERN

Ku Klux Klan

Neosho Lodge No. 59

No Admittance

"This cave will certainly prove a secret place of meeting as there is no entrance except the one by the road, and that is small and very easily closed and guarded.

"Evidently the Ku Klux Klan is here and has come to stay.

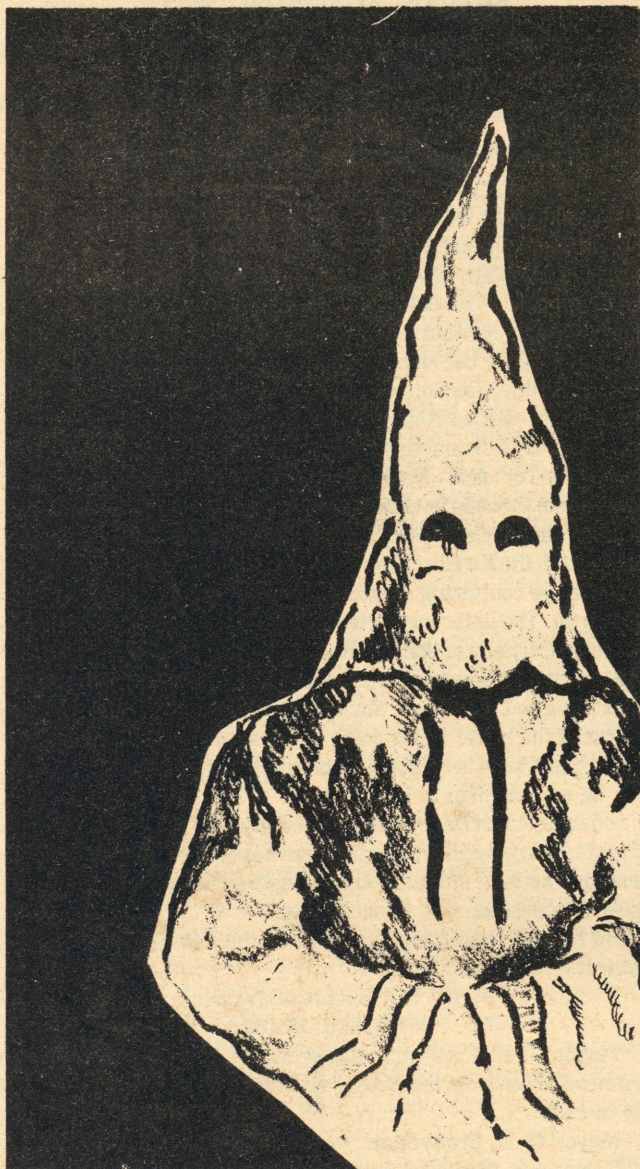
"Reports from other sections show that they are doing much good work in suppressing crime and encouraging good citizenship and no doubt the influence of the Klan in this community will also work for the general good."

THE NEOSHO DAILY DEMOCRAT had its stories straight when they sent to print "Evidently the Ku Klux Klan is here and has come to stay...."

The Klan did come to stay on Thanksgiving Eve of 1915 on Stone Mountain sixteen miles out of Atlanta, Ga. David Chalmers' book "Hooded Americanism" describes 15 hand-picked men from various fraternal orders, including two original Klan members, gathering stones to form a crude altar for a cross of pine boards. Then "under this blazing, fiery torch the Invisible Empire was called from its slumber of half a century to take up a new task and fulfill a new mission for humanity's good and to call back to mortal habitation the good angel of practical fraternity among men."

Under the leadership of William J. Simmons, the Ku Klux Klan soon had 90 followers "to whom Simmons sold membership, raiment and life insurance," says Chalmers. In "Hooded Americanism" Simmons relates the seed which sprouted into the KKK revival. "My father was an officer in the old Klan in Alabama in the 60s," he later told an interviewer. "I was always fascinated by Klan stories.... My old Negro mammy, Aunt Viney, and her husband used to tell us children about how the old Reconstruction Klansmen used to frighten the darkies." After serving time as a private in the 1st Alabama Volunteers, he turned to the clergy to eke out a mere living as a circuit rider in the backwoods of Alabama and Florida. The 1912 Alabama Conference denied Simmons the pulpit due to "inefficiency and moral impairment" after twelve years of riding the circuit. Failing as a garter salesman, Simmons finally found proper employment for his talents in the commercial field of fraternal organizing. Although he was affiliated with several varieties of Masons, the WoOdmen of the World, the Knights Templar, Spanish-American War Veterans and more, he never ceased to dream of founding a fraternal order based on the former KKK. While spending three months in bed after an automobile accident, Simmons planned and copyrighted in detail his reorganization of the Klan. With the celebrated "Birth of a Nation" (which related the Klan's true story of the 1800s) opening in Atlanta, the fraternalist gathered together nearly two score fellow fraternal brothers and trekked to Stone Mountain.

Chalmers writes, "In its initial stages, the Klan was not a night-riding organization but merely a fraternal one which stressed 100 per cent Americanism and the supremacy of the Caucasian race. It was protestant rather than anti-Catholic, and to favor 'keeping the Negro in his place' was little more than the meaning of the term, Caucasian." America's war involvement in 1917 gave the Klan a purpose and role. "The nation had to be



Series response unprecedented

No article published in The Chart in recent years has evoked the response that the first article on the Ku Klux Klan has. The Chart has received innumerable comments on the article. Requests for additional copies have been greater than normal. Despite its abnormal length, the article, it appears, was read in its entirety by a large proportion of readers.

While no negative response has been received, there have been requests that the purpose behind the series be made clear.

The articles are not designed to promote, advertise or advocate the Ku Klux Klan. The articles attempt to be an objective presentation of some of the history of the Klan with the final article to be an objective report of the Klan's activities in the Joplin area today.

No editorial position is implied by publishing the articles. None should be inferred. No editorial comment on the Klan will be made until a later date. Until that time the articles on the Klan should be read for historical interest.

The series will conclude in the next edition of The Chart which will be published in January.

defended against alien enemies, slackers, idlers, strike leaders, and immoral women, lest victory be endangered," states "Hooded Americanism." However, the major theme of the 1920s Klan was anti-catholicism. "To the Negro, Jew, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and alien were added dope, bootlegging, graft, night clubs and roadhouses, violation of the Sabbath, unfair business dealings, sex, marital 'goings-on' and scandalous behavior, as the proper concern of the one-hundred per-cent American. The Klan organizer was told to find out what was worrying a community and to offer the Klan as a solution," relates Chalmers. A newly found Klan chapter was charged to "clean up the town."

Simmons had a membership of several thousand after five years, but he felt an idea as big as the Klan was still not expanded to its full potential; thus he searched for apostles to spread his gospel. In June of 1920 he struck up a contract with Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, who together formed the Southern Publicity Association. "He was a minister and a clean living man," Mrs. Tyler later told the newspapers. "After we had investigated it from every angle, we decided to go into it with Colonel Simmons." Simmons realized the 80 per cent these two asked for handling recruitment and publicity was high, but the Klan was stagnant and he felt it well worth while if they could get things going. "Clarke was to be in full charge of recruitment. His department was to receive eight dollars of the ten dollars paid by each recruit it brought in, plus two dollars from the membership fee of those who were signed up by the already organized Klans," wrote Chalmers. Bessie Tyler explained their recruitment success: "But the minute we said 'Ku Klu Klan' editors from all over the United States began literally pressing us for publicity."

IN THE SUMMER OF 1921, the newly-founded KKK boasted a membership of almost a hundred thousand. These vast numbers must to an extent be credited to Clarke's diligent work as Imperial Kleagle or Chief of Staff. He divided the nation into regional sales districts or domains with each headed by a district sales manager known as the Grand Goblin. Then each region was further subdivided into state realms headed by King Kleagles. It was under these King Kleagles the ordinary Kleagles or recruiters worked. Thus was the composite of recruiters that were sent out fanning across the country. National and state Ku Klux organizations sent out lecturers to aid the recruiters in spreading the Klan gospel. Clarke selected his recruiters of salesmen from members of other lodges, but particularly he favored the Mason membership because they were a large organization and because they were not overly friendly toward Roman Catholicism.

The ten-dollar initiation fee for Klan membership, called the Klectoken, was handed out as follows: four dollars went to the Kleagle responsible, one dollar went to the King Kleagle of the state realm, fifty cents went to the Grand Goblin, two dollars and fifty cents went to the Imperial Kleagle, Clarke and Bessie Tyler, and two dollars went to Simmons.

Chalmers describes the usual Klan pattern for recruitment—approaching the local Protestant minister: "He would be offered a free membership and urged to take office in the to-be-formed local, either as its chaplain (Kludd) or higher up in the leadership structure. Almost all of the national Klan lecturers were ministers. Usually the presence of a Klan in a town was announced by a Saturday night parade of hooded horsemen down Main Street, a cross blazing on a nearby hillside, or a sudden appearance in the midst of the Sunday service. Robed in white, masked, they would divide into three columns and march silently down the aisles, congregating in front of the pulpit to present a purse of thirty-five or forty dollars to the minister. If their appearance was not completely unexpected or unwelcome, they might file into the front rows that had been left vacant, while the minister or one among them propounded the principles of the Klan and read from the twelfth chapter of Romans,

(continued on page 12)

4,000 Klansmen march in Pittsburg parade . . .

(continued from page 11)

calling upon them to present their bodies, through the Klan, as 'a living sacrifice, holy acceptable unto God.' Or, having made the donation they might march out again while the church choir sang 'The Old Rugged Cross' or 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' "

Locally, the same was true. For instance, on August 6, 1923, the Joplin Globe included this announcement:

PARADE PLANS ARE MADE BY KLANSMEN

"Saturday night, August 11, will be 'Ku Klux Klan' night in Joplin. On that date, the organization will stage a parade in honor of Dr. Hiram Westley Evans, imperial wizard who will deliver a speech in Carthage on that afternoon.

"Dr. Evans will lead the parade, and in addition to the spectacle of thousands of white-clad figures in the processions, there will be special features which will not be divulged until the procession gets in motion. Other Klansmen, not in regalia, will mingle with the throng of spectators.

According to this about half the men in the country must be K.K.K's."

Klan regalia was solely manufactured by the Gate City Manufacturing Company in Atlanta, Ga. The Searchlight Publishing Company took care of Klan publications and printing and Clarke's realty company manipulated the Klan's real estate holdings.

With Clarke and Tyler's recruitment of eight-five thousand members came ten dollars a head, which totaled three quarters of a million dollars for the summer of 1921 alone. As the Klan was "a benevolent and charitable organization," taxes were not a concern. An area newspaper published the following article on February 29, 1922, which supports the charitable nature of the Klan:

KU KLUX KLAN DONATES TO JANE CHINN HOSPITAL LINEN FUND

"At 3:15 p.m. February 22nd, 1922, a closed car bearing five fully robed Knights of the Ku Klux Klan stopped in front of Jane

which the Klan offers as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person, black or white, guilty of heinous crimes against women or girls.

"The letter, apparently inspired by the recent assault upon a Little Rock girl by a negro who slashed and disfigured her but without accomplishing the full extent of his purpose upon her, placed in the hands of Chief Rotenberry the \$1,000 bill as a standing reward to be given by him to the person making possible the identification of the girl's assailant, and his arrest and conviction.

"Contained in the letter was also an enumeration of the principles of the Klan and stating that they did not believe in mob violence but insisted upon a rigid enforcement of the law. The Klan is said to be 2,500 strong in Little Rock. In closing, the letter said:

"Further than this we want to assure you and other officials that we will cooperate with you to the fullest extent in the enforcement of prohibition laws, and in the apprehension and punishment of bootleggers and law violators of all types.

"Little Rock Klan No. 1, Nights of KKK, Realm of Arkansas. "In the name of ur fathers—for our country, our homes and each other."

Colonel Simmons received \$170,000 of the three-quarters of a million dollar income of the Klan. The Ku Klux Klan also rewarded him with \$25,000 back pay and a \$33,000 home, which he dubbed the Klan Krest, for his past devotion to the organization prior to 1920. "While Simmons pattered about with the ritual, made platform appearances, and dreamed of the great University of America that he intended to build in Atlanta, Clarke tended to business," Chalmers writes.

As the Ku Klux Klan flourished under the Clarke-Tyler regime so did Klan violence increase. Sometimes these acts of ill repute were in fact carried out by Klansmen and yet many times the KKK was a disguise for any evil doer to take advantage of. The following was published in the Neosho Daily Democrat on Friday, September 16, 1921:

THE TRUTH ABOUT K.K.K.

"The Lookout, the well-known Bible school paper, in its issue of Sept. 11, contains a lengthy article written by Harney M. McGehee, minister of the First Christian Church at Crescent, Okla., in which he shows that the reports circulated as to lawlessness charged to the Ku Klux Klan are entirely unfounded and that the exact reverse is true. Among other things he says:

"While membership in this organization is open only to white American citizens, the organization wages no war on any individual or organization regardless of race, color, or creed. It takes no part, as an organization, in any political or religious controversy and concedes to every man to think, vote, and worship as he will.

"As for the cases of flogging, tarring and feathering mentioned in above-named articles, let me say that they are no part of the Ku Klux Klan for it stands once, and for all times, against mob violence and lynchings and instances can be cited where officers of the law have called upon this organization for aid.

"The society of this organization is a practical, fraternal fellowship of men whose standard is worth, nor wealth

Recruiters earned \$10 per member

"Official permission to stage the parade has been granted by both Mayor F. Taylor Snapp who received separate requests from Ozark Klan No. 3.

"The parade will be followed by a gathering of Klansmen at which an address will be delivered by Dr. Evans. The meeting will not be open to the public, Klansmen only being admitted.

A month previously, an area newspaper had published this account of a Klan demonstration. The date of publication was July 19, 1923:

KU KLUX KLAN STAGE DEMONSTRATION

Thousands March From Fairgrounds
Over Main Street of Pittsburg
City Scene of Greatest Crowd
In History

"On last Saturday night, July 14, emmbers of the Ku Klux Klan from all over this district assembled at Pittsburg, Kansas, and held one of the biggest demonstrations ever put on in this part of the country. Delegations from Tulsa, Topeka, Kansas City, Coffeyville, Columbus, Parsons, Joplin, Neosho, etc., were present and it was estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 were present and marched in a parade, besides 1,000 more that were without robes, who were mixed in the enormous crowds who thronged the streets.

"The parade assembled at the Fairgrounds and about 9:15 left the grounds, led by a band, and marched south down Broadway to the heart of the city, a distance of about one and a half miles. Three blazing crosses, one of the insignia of the order, were carried and the spectacle made by the white-robed Klansmen was one of the most beautiful and impressive sights the writer has ever had the pleasure of witnessing. Just as the head of the procession left the gates of the Fair grounds, a large aeroplane coming from Topeka and carrying a huge fiery cross, sailed over the city. The plane was just one huge cross and was indeed a wonderful sight.

"After marching down the length of Broadway, a distance of about 28 blocks and taking about one and a half hours to make the trip the klansmen returned to the Fair grounds where a delicious luncheon was served and some fine speeches were made by noted men of the district and from over the country. The band rendered some beautiful selections while the luncheon was in progress. A space containing about two acres was fenced off and was guarded to keep out non-members during this time.

"Very little had been said in this paper about the fete and we have seen various newspapers around wondering why. Lack of information has been the only reason that this paper has remained silent. Facts are facts and when anything of so interesting a character as this occurs, any paper should jump at the chance of publishing it. The Joplin Globe made an attempt at mentioning it, saying that 'by actual count' there were over 800.

"Now the author of the facts in this article was present and he personally counted 1,100 in the parade before he grew tired and stopped and he says the amount was only a good start towards the grand total. He is willing to take oath that between 4,000 and 5,000 were in the procession, robed in the regulation white gowns of the order besides another 1,000 who were unable to secure robes. This person goes on to say that these men were merely delegations from the various klans over the district and make up only a very minor part of the real membership of the klan.

Chinn Hospital at Webb City, Mo. Four exceptionally large men alighted from the car and entered the hospital, one remaining in the car. The leader handed one of the nurses an envelope containing a twenty-five dollar donation to the linen fund from Klan No. 3 Realm of Missouri. Not a word was spoken and the Knights returned to their car and drove away in a blinding rain storm."

On Saturday, December 2, 1921, this article appeared:

KKK PRESENTS MONEY TO GIRL

"So far as we know there is no organization of the Invisible Empire in or near Seneca. This organization works in a mysterious way and but few know of their doings.

"That there are at least persons in this neighborhood connected with the Ku Klux Klan is evidenced by this fact. Recently an envelope containing a letter and \$28 was handed to Rev. Hy H. Martin. The letter instructed him to hand the money to Miss Delphine Carlme of Seneca. Recently the father and mother of Miss Carlme separated. The mother worried over the matter until her mind gave way. Since then Miss Delphine has taken charge of the house and is doing her best to keep the wolf from the door and keep her little brother in school, hence the donation will be a great help to her.

"One may criticize the Klan all he may, yet when it comes to acts of charity you have to take your hat off to them. It is such generous acts as this that will strengthen the organization in spite of opposition." — Seneca News.

The Neosho Daily Democrat printed the following article on Saturday, December 24, 1921:

KU KLUX KLAN GIVES \$50 TO THE POOR

"Mayor C. E. Prettyman yesterday received the following communication from the Neosho Ku Klux Klan accompanied by \$50 in cash:

"Mayor C. E. Prettyman:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$50 to be given to the poor of Neosho. Will you please see that this is placed in the hands of

Congress begins brief investigation

those who need it most. We desire this to be given to those who are in dire need but have tried to provide for themselves. We do not want this money distributed to those who do not try to provide for themselves but look to the city for help. Thanking you in advance for your trouble we beg to remain, yours in the true faith for a better community.

"Resp., Ku Klux Klan, Box 955, Neosho, Mo."

"The money was ten new \$5 bills and Mayor Prettyman will place the \$50 in the hands of the Charity Association for distribution turning it over today to Mrs. A. C. McGinty, Chairman."

The KKK was equally renown for their reward-offering. Another area newspaper reprinted a story on December 2, 1921, from the Arkansas Democrat:

KLAN GIVES \$1,000

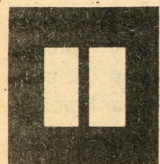
"The Arkansas Democrat, published at Little Rock, gives a lengthy account of a letter sent to the Chief of Police of that city by the Ku Klux Klan, which contained a crisp new \$1,000 bill

character, not cash; courageous manhood based upon honor untarnished by the touch of hypocrisy or the veneering society's selfish, social valuations.

"Its place is in the heart of every true American alongside every fraternal order, and in its original casting, unique mannerism, sacred sentiment, noble purpose and peculiar mysticism it is separate and apart from any and all, peerless in its distinctive peculiarities."

A parallel may be drawn to this outbreak of violence between the revived Klan of the 1900s and the original Klan organization of the 1800s. In "The Heritage of Missouri," Duane Myer points out that the Klan was organized in Missouri in 1868 and became particularly active in southeast Missouri by the 1870s. He writes: "In October, 1871, Governor Brown was forced to disband the militia in an attempt to put down the organization in Dunklin and Stoddard counties....One investigating officer reported that criminals from neighboring states had crossed into the bootheel region and adopted the Klan garb and techniques. In this way, outlaws could carry on marauding activities under the protection of disguise." Meyer goes a step further to say, "Since the Klan was a secret organization, it is difficult to secure records which give us much information about its activities, but contemporary accounts affirm that men in Klan garb were guilty of violence and murder."

(continued on page 13)



The Ku Klux Klan

By 1922 Klan claims 100,000 Missouri members

(continued from page 12)

Chalmers explains the beginnings of the political entanglement in Klan violence of 1921: "According to a resolution introduced by a Massachusetts congressman, the hooded order had been guilty of violation of the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Thirteenth Amendments in that it had outraged religious freedom and the prohibitions against illegal seizure, trial, punishment, and involuntary servitude. In addition to illegalities and brutalities, the Klan had not been paying its income taxes. The Rules Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives agreed to hold hearings in October."

In addition to the above accusations, according to "Hooded Americanism," Clarke and Mrs. Tyler had been arrested in 1919 somewhat less than fully clad and sober, in a police raid on a house of questionable repute. They had been found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined five dollars. Now that the event

would have to go." Through some questionable tactics, the Klansmen talked Simmons into lending his post to a Dr. Evans seemingly on a temporary basis until Simmons could nominate a man of his choice to be his real successor. In reality, however, the group succeeded in "kicking Simmons upstairs with, perhaps, \$500 a month and giving the real power to Evans," Chalmer writes. Simmons discovered the trick only after casually thumbing through a newly printed copy of the Klan Constitution and noting that important changes had been made. Simmons retaliated by forming an official woman's auxiliary, which already had a number of groups functioning but were stalemated due to the Klan leaders not finding time to be concerned with them. "Evans responded by forbidding Klansmen to have anything to do with the ladies of Kamelia," states "Hooded Americanism."

"The final settlement marked the departure of Simmons, and

December 17, 1921, is still relevant to the KKK in this day and time:

KU KLUX KLAN SEND
US AN ADVERTISEMENT



"We have received this following communication, written on the official letter heads of the Ku Klux Klan:

"Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

"To the Daily Democrat

"Neosho Mo.

"Dear Sirs:

"Please publish the enclosed copy in Saturday's issue of the Daily Democrat.

"If there are any charges for same, mail bill to P.O. Box 955 and remittance will be made at once.

"Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

"To the Public:

"The Ku Klux Klan seeks to overcome this unjust antagonism and substitute approval for an Order whose purposes are:

"To live and reach loyalty and patriotism and an undivided allegiance to our own government (and none other) or 100 per cent Americanism.

"To uphold the officers of the law to the end that our laws may be observed and its penalties enforced.

"To insist upon due process of law—neither approving or condoning private vengeance or mob violence.

'Klan creates favorable impression'

had come to light, inspection of the records revealed that the appropriate page in the police court docket had been removed." As this incident considerably weakened the image of the KKK as a protector of the home and morality, some of the Klan field representatives demanded that Clarke and Bessie be dismissed.

The Congressional investigation lasted little more than a week. Besides hearing testimonies about Klan finances and organization and some details on Klan violence, Simmons himself appeared in the courtroom. Chalmer reiterates a portion of his testimony: "On the vital topic of violence, he always disclaimed knowledge and sought to disassociate himself and the Klan. Because a few had acted wrongly, the whole organization should not be punished. The Klan, he claimed, with some justification, was blamed for all masked crimes and a myriad of unrelated wrongdoings. He didn't believe that the Klan was involved in the incidents for which it was denounced, but if any Klansmen were, they were violating the principles of the order." All in all Simmons had made a favorable impression on the court, although at one point on the third day of the investigation he lost his self control and blurted, "If this organization is unworthy, then let me know and I will destroy it, but if it is not, then let it stand."

"Hooded Americanism" discussed the intangible outcome of the Congressional investigation concerning the Ku Klux Klan: "Most probably, however, the committee had been seeking information rather than legislation. How anyone expected the national government or Congress to handle the Klan was never clear. Then, too, the Klan situation was both too vague and yet too alarming, for cautious politicians to willingly tackle." Imperial Wizard Simmons explained how the investigation affected the Klan organization: "It wasn't until the newspapers began to attack the Klan that it really grew. Certain newspapers also aided us by inducing Congress to investigate us. The result was that Congress gave us the best advertising we ever got. Congress made us."

The following article, published in the Joplin area on October 24, 1921, supports Simmons' statement:

KU KLUX KLAN

"From reliable information we learn that a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan was held in Neosho Saturday night although we did not learn where the place of meeting was. We understand that an organizer from Joplin was here and a large number of Neosho men were initiated into the mysteries of the order.

"The recent meeting held in Joplin on the night of Oct. 17 seems to have created a very favorable impression in this section as to the order's principles and purposes. Also the dropping of the investigation at Washington seems to be conclusive proof that many charges brought against the order by its enemies were without foundation and many of them false in every particular."

As the investigation took no action against the Klan, by the same token, the courts did not solve the Klan's internal strife by simply airing the Klan's problems. As the field representatives had not been successful in ousting Tyler and Clark before the investigation, they met approximately a month after the proceedings to take their complaint to the Imperial Wizard himself. Simmons repeatedly promised to get rid of Clarke, but it soon became clear that he had no intention of making any changes. In a final effort, the unhappy Goblins took their story of Clarke and Tyler's embezzlement and immorality to the press. After the filing of suits and counter-suits, the cases were finally dropped, and the group had gained no ground. Here new young Klan recruits took up the cry. Chalmer expresses their train of thought: "In Simmons' weak hands and Clarke's greedy ones, violence and scandal were hurting the Klan. Both men

Clarke, who received nothing from Klan affairs. Their litigation was over, their power and following spent, and their dreams of great new orders of fraternal horsemen in flowing robes, pouring money into their coffers, were beyond realization, full of bitter nostalgia rather than hope. Both Clarke and Simmons dropped off in retirement," Chalmer concludes. Simmons died in Alabama in 1946. "Wizard Hiram Evans held unchallenged sway," says Chalmer.

Following World War I, in 1923, the tide of favor again ebbed on the Klan. The Klan catered to the native-born, white Protestant of northern European descent at a time when immigration was on the upswing and the mongrelization of the white race was "threat" men pondered over. With Madison Grant's "The Passing of the Great Race" and "The Rising Tide of Color" by Klansman Lothrop on the market, the KK seemed to hold the key to the solution.

In this period one of the largest realms in the Invisible Empire was the Missouri realm, although Missouri never rated very high in the councils of history of the Klan. "Despite its growth to over a hundred thousand members, the Missouri Klan gained relatively little state-wide political power, and no powerful personalities or leaders emerged," states "Hooded Americanism." There were few reports of much night riding in the state. Missouri's single incident of violence was that of a 60-year-old Warrensburg farmer being whipped during the Klan's nationally bloody summer of 1921, but that was the extent of such Klan brutalities. Although a rifle club was formed in Springfield by some Klansmen and they went about armed, the only man to get shot was a fellow Ku Klux who managed to shoot himself during a scuffle at a St. Joseph meeting. The Big Planters and white sharecroppers that ruled the southern bootheel section of Missouri succeeded in driving some Negro migrants out of the cottonfields by way of robes and masks. Chalmer writes: "Generally speaking, Klan leadership and respectability tended to come from the ministry. Many exalted

'To live and reach loyalty'

Cyclops, like the one in St. Joe, were ministers. Ministers addressed Klan meetings and a Klan evangelistic service was held in the House of Representatives Building in the state capital. In St. Louis, where the Invisible Empire claimed great support from local ministers, a sermon on the questions, "What Would Jesus Say About the Ku Klux Klan? Would He Accept Their Gifts?" concluded that Jesus would have been a Klansman."

The Klan did not enter politics in any major effort until the senatorial race of 1922. Although both candidates were unfavorable in the eyes of the Missouri Klansmen, they decided that James Reed, a Democrat, was the more dangerous of the two and thus threw most of their twenty thousand votes in Kansas City against him. But Reed did manage to squeeze through with a victory. "Despite its battle against Jim Reed in 1922, the Missouri Klan generally favored the Democrats," Chalmer comments. From this point on, however, with Klan strength numbering over the 100,000 mark, the Invisible Empire had become a force in Missouri politics and small-town life. However, in 1924 both the Republican and Democratic conventions in Jefferson City adopted strong anti-Ku Klux Klan plans, aimed directly at the organization.

The Ku Klux Klan of Missouri remains a stronghold in the Invisible Empire today with the same beliefs and purposes that have stood by the Ku Klux Klan all across American since 1865. An article published in the Neosho Daily Democrat on

"To protect at all costs the sanctity of the home and the virtue and chastity of women.

"To assist whenever possible in all worthy and charitable undertakings.

"We try to live and follow the principles promulgated two thousand years ago by the Savior of Mankind—the Golden Rule.

"We are non-political.

"Native born white protestants of good standing compose our numbers.

"If these principles appeal to those who may read this announcement, we ask that you delay judgment formed from criticism of those who cannot subscribe to them. We have a large membership of the best citizens of Newton County and are steadily growing.

"Neosho Klan of the Ku Klux Klan, P.O. Box 955."

(To Be Continued)

The Klan

Joplin's music leads revival of ragtime

By DARRELL L. MC CLANAHAN

Chart Staff Reporter

Ragtime is back! A motion picture called "The Sting" introduced all of America to ragtime by using a soundtrack based entirely on the music of Scott Joplin, the "King of Ragtime Music." What is "ragtime"? In the past it was described as "whorehouse music" or in a more directly racist term as "black music," a viewpoint which, needless to say was a malignant and destructive attitude of white people at that time. Actually ragtime is a musical form derived and brought to its true form as we know it today between 1890 and 1915 and is basically a formation, an organization of folk melodies and musical techniques into a brief and fairly simple quadrille structure, written down and designed to be played as written on the piano. Therefore, ragtime is a way of transmitting black materials previously used in only simple song forms.

Ragtime, as a style, is dependent on repetition of rhythmic conventions and stresses a pattern of repeated rhythms. Ragtime also relies on formalistic principles, that being the establishment of a series of contrasted melodic and rhythmic structures in a carefully designed order. Simply put, ragtime music depends on a sense of structure.

RAGTIME COMPOSERS SERVED as collectors of folk music in the atmosphere around them, such as in the black communities around them. These melodies were then organized into brief suites or anthologies which came to be called piano rags. There were many ragtime composers, the greatest of whom is said to be Scott Joplin, who named many of his rags after flowers.

It is about time that Scott Joplin is given the recognition he richly deserves. He was a serious musician with high goals and deep, complex musical insight. He died isolated, ignored and shunned. Scott Joplin was only 49 when he died of syphilis which he had contracted in his youth on the brothel circuit. Joplin's life reflects the way in which the black musician was treated here in America. Great success was followed by cold neglect and then dropped to the status of an exploited and discarded entertainer.

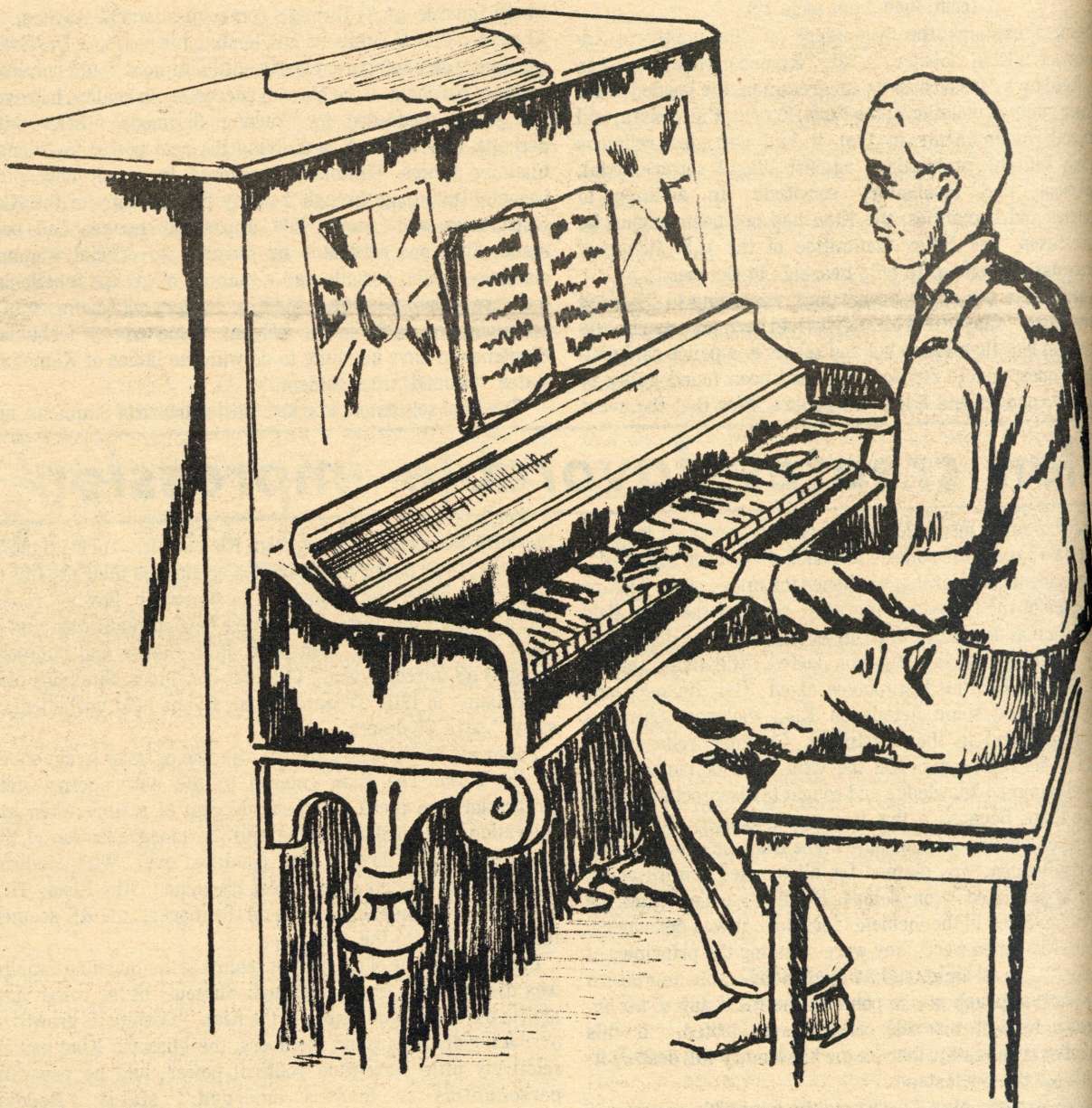
Scott Joplin was driven by the compulsion to create music which would be recognized as art, music which would convince the white man's world that a black man could invent an original and unique musical form worthy of acceptance. The shock of Joplin's life would be that ragtime would never be accepted on his (or its) own terms. Joplin wanted his music hailed on the same status as Liszt's or Chopin's and he wanted to reveal through ragtime music the soul and mind of the black man. Unfortunately he was hailed as the master of racial music and was treated as a showbusiness curiosity.

Scott Joplin was born on November 28, 1868, in Texarkana, Texas, and was the son of an ex-slave from North Carolina and a free woman from Kentucky. He settled in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1896. At that time there were several places that ragtime pianists made their "playing homes." One was the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, and another was the Rosebud Club in St. Louis. Joplin immortalized these two clubs in "Maple Leaf Rag" and "Rosebud March."

THERE ARE MORE THAN 50 ragtime compositions by Scott Joplin. His best known are "The Entertainer," "The Maple Leaf Rag," and "Original Rags" which came out in 1899. He wrote a variety of music that included ballads, waltzes, and music for the slow drag which was a dance started by the Negroes to be done to ragtime. He also wrote an instructional book called "School of Ragtime." In this book Joplin wrote of his resentment of the scurrilous attacks on his music. Ragtime, he said, is here to stay. The book was composed of six piano exercises designed to teach amateur rag players how to achieve a "weird and intoxicating affect intended by the composer."

Joplin was a man with fierce pride of his heritage and called one of his rags "The Chrysanthemum—An Afro-American Intermezzo." In 1903 his first opera was performed in St. Louis. It was called "A Guest of Honor." In 1911 his unperformed opera (it is now playing on Broadway), "Treemonisha," was published by John Stark, Joplin's publisher. The opera is in three acts. However, by this time the ragtime craze and interest in Joplin's music was on the wane. The composer arranged a futile audition run-through out of his own faninaces at a Harlem rehearsal in 1915. No one was interested in a black folk opera about plantation days, particularly urban blacks who were understandably anxious to erase that kind of image.

The opera "Treemonisha" is different and no doubt was ahead of its time musically. The opera takes place in the morning, afternoon, and evening of one day. It is set on a plantation in Arkansas and has only one story line. The story itself deals with a young black couple named Ted and Monisha, who have to cope with their freedom after the Civil War. The



title of the opera refers to a baby which is found by Monisha under a tree before her cabin. The baby is named after her and the tree and grows up to be educated and become a leader of her people. The opera was merely Joplin's attempt to make a statement about the black situation at that time in turn-of-the-century America in the form of a parable. He succeeded.

Scott Joplin outlived his day and died a pauper. The ragtime era was replaced by a new form of music called "jazz." Joplin died a bitter and disillusioned man in the Manhattan State Hospital in New York City, syphilitic and insane, on April 1, 1917, the day the United States entered the First World War.

ANOTHER FAMOUS COMPOSER of ragtime music was James Scott. He was born in Neosho in 1886 and was self-taught. Around 1906 Scott worked with Joplin in the St. Louis and Sedalia areas. He worked steadily from 1906 to 1920, showing great ingenuity and consistent quality in his rags. He wrote "Frog Legs Rags" and "Climax Rag." He quit composing ragtime early in the twenties and worked as an arranger, theater musician, and bandleader in Kansas City. Today he is considered the greatest ragtime composer to follow Scott Joplin.

Our own city of Joplin has also made its contribution to ragtime as can be seen at Murphy Boulevard, on North Main Street Road, directly across from the Ozark Bible College. It's Dover Hill. A sign on the hill reads simply "Percy Wenrich's Dover Hill."

It is interesting to note that as recently as 1971 Bill Williams, an old neglected folkblues guitarist from Greenup, Kentucky,

still used the chords of a Percy Wenrich composition, that being "Silver Bell," as a signature tune for his routines.

Ragtime music is not ricky-tick music, or fast, jerky music used so much in the days of silent movies. Good ragtime is sporadic and restrained in melody somewhat and gives the impulse to dance. But perhaps the most important thing about ragtime music is to listen to the classics of the genre and even the popular songs derived from ragtime, and then we hear what it was like to a black musician then. Trying to live and feel and to think clearly and exposing his heartaches to the people of America back then.

Percy Wenrich was a composer who worked on the fringes of Tin Pan Alley. Known as "The Joplin Kid" he was born in 1880 in Joplin and died in 1952. Wenrich established himself as a commercial songwriter and vaudeville performer with his wife Dolly Connolly. Wenrich was directly linked with the folk song tradition as the titles of his rags show. They included "Ashes of Africa," "Peaches and Cream Rag," "The Smiler," and "Dixie Darlings." However, Wenrich's popular songs in the ragtime tradition are perhaps his best known. These include "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet," "When You Wore a Tulip," and "On Moonlight Bay." The first song includes the lines: "Put on your old grey bonnet with the blue ribbons on it, and we'll hitch a Dobbin to the shay; and through fields of clover we'll ride up to Dover, on our golden wedding day." Thus comes the name for Dover Hill in Joplin.

State internships open to students

Missouri Southern students now can apply for over 100 government field experience positions across the state of Missouri. These internship opportunities which utilize students from most academic disciplines, were identified in a recently released report by the Missouri Higher Education Manpower Project.

Some of the positions provide stipends for student involvement. Others require that students apply for college credit to participate in the field experiences.

"The program is helpful to students in finding employment after graduation because it provides them practical experience in their field," said Rich Gross, Project Coordinator.

The report just released lists field experiences opportunities in the areas of recreation, social sciences, psychology, agriculture, geology, health, research, law, counseling, business, journalism, and many others. Most of the projects are available the winter semester beginning in January.

New Elton John album 'latest fantastic effort'

Music Review:

By STEVE SMITH

Elton John's latest album "Rock of the Westies" can only be called the latest fantastic effort from Captain Fantastic and the Brown Dirt Cowboy (lyricist Bernie Taupin) although it could hardly be categorized as anything especially daring or different. The album is another superb collection in the consistent list of one records he has released over the past few years and provides for the main attraction of "Rock of the Westies" is that it stands

as the debut album of the new Elton John Band, following this summer's firing of long time associates, bass player Dee Murray and drummer Nigel Olsson. (The firing, however, was on a friendly basis and this latest record is dedicated to those two musicians who were so much a part of the Elton John explosion). The new band consists of Elton John on piano and vocals, Davy Johnstone on guitars, Caleb Quay on guitars, Roger Pope on drums, Kenny Passerelli on bass, Ray Cooper on percussion, and James Newton Holland on keyboards. Although the band is a new combination, many of the members have played with John since the beginning of his career. Pope and Quay go back as far as the "Empty Sky" days of 1969, and Cooper and Johnstone have been regularly associated with the British songwriter since the production of "Madman Across the Water" in 1972. Only Passerelli and Newton-Holland are entirely new members, the former having played with several bands on the West Coast and the latter having been the former keyboardist for Melissa Manchester.

From an overall listening point of view, the formation of the new band and the resultant new sound is just what Elton John has needed ever since "Caribou." The new band provides a refreshing and very tight rock and roll sound to back up the songs on the album and avoids the heavy overdubbing that occurred on Elton John's last album, "Captain Fantastic." On that album both Elton John and Davy Johnstone ended up playing several instruments on each song which produced a rather blasse (yet still superb in comparison to other bands) matted style of song. "Rock of the Westies" avoids this and the two guitarists and Newton-Holland's electronic keyboards along with the other musicians have produced one of the tightest-sounding bands around today, with excellent musicianship—each note sounding professionally crisp and clean-cut.

In the past, Elton John has prided himself on that fact that he and Producer Gus Dudgeon have avoided the self-indulgence of allowing each of his albums to sound alike and he has criticized other artists for falling into such a trap. This has accounted for the Taupin and John version of country rock on "Tumbleweed Connection", the teenage rock and roll of "Don't Shoot Me" and so forth. This new album's sound is that of good, steady rock written and played with much more sophistication than have been his past efforts along this line. Titles such as "Street Kids," "Grow Some Funk of Your Own," and "Dan Dare" betray the style of music on the album. The songs are almost all up beat, with excellent lyrics such as these, contained in the song "Feed Me":

"The room's so distorted and filled with mad shadows,
I feel like a carcass, white like a marrow bone
Yea, it seems so long ago I remember them laughing,
I heard their voices screaming
I saw the red light flashing, flashing...."

All in all, "Rock of the Westies" is an excellent album, produced at the Guercio's Caribou ranch and rating somewhat better than "Captain Fantastic" or "Caribou" but not quite as excellent as "Yellow Brick Road" or his best album to date, "Tumbleweed Connection." Although it seems that John's writing shall never develop into the avantgarde, he and lyricist Taupin's collective genius is secure and demonstrated again in fine fashion on this latest album. The team has now produced well over one hundred fine songs in their career and, as of now, no end seems to be in sight. Albums such as "Rock of the Westies" will continue the Elton John tradition of quality music for the future.



THREE SETS OF TWINS face art instructor Garry Hess in class every Tuesday and Thursday morning. The twins are (from left) Jerry and Terry Jewsbury, Syndy and Susan Bowilen, and Sharon and Karen Klein. (Chart Photo by George Haubein).

Triple twins double doubts

By KAREN WILLIAMS.

"It's really nothing new to me. . . I taught in a Kansas City junior high school that had four sets of twins. . . but, I don't even try to keep them apart." This was art instructor Garry Hess' reaction to having three sets of twins in a class this semester.

Jerry and Terry Jewsbury from Joplin are art majors with interests in hunting and working over old cars. These freshmen also help their father at Hall's Florist. "But Dad can't tell us apart sometimes, like if our backs are turned," comments Jerry.

Syndy and Sue Bowilen, also freshmen, are from Mt. Vernon and claim the distinction of having a beauty shop (their mother's) named after them. Besides working towards art degrees in education, their spare time is filled with playing tennis, drawing, and bowling. Both have a special interest in the fashion field.

Karen and Sharon Klein, juniors, are presently engrossed in apartment life in Joplin, although they are originally from Lamar. Sewing, bicycling, and art work make up the twins' pasttimes while they work towards art education degrees, also.

Karen admits it's interesting when her manager at Sears meets up with Sharon who is not his employee. Both agree their grandmother is the worst for buying two of everything when it comes to shopping for the girls.

"Interestingly enough, in all three cases, the twins have a similar grade point average," says Hess. "One may excell on one assignment, but the other usually will excell on the next assignment."

Both Jerry and Terry and Karen and Sharon confessed that the climax in their twin experiences has been when they switched dates. Fortunately for those involved in both cases, the other partners did not detect the twins trickery.

'Mahogany' rich, beautiful, dark

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

"There's only one word for something that's rich and dark and beautiful—Mahogany," and while Diana Ross may live up to the photographer's description, the movie doesn't quite make it that high. "Mahogany" starring Diana Ross has some fantastic clothes and superb photography and a leading actress that knows how to handle both. Actually the major criticism is going to be directed totally to the rather hackneyed plot which has been embellished with a few good causes for society cliches.

Ghetto girl makes big, finds love, loses love because of the glamour of the big life, gets picked up by a few characters, decides nothing is worth her first and true love and goes back to help ghetto—whoopee! And there's your plot in a nice neat bundle with pink ribbons. Variations include the fact her true love (Billie D. Williams) is fighting for his people by going into politics, the photographer, who made Mahogany, freaks out and tries to kill her, and the Italian lecher who set her up in dress designing turns out to be a nice guy.

"Success is nothing unless you have someone you love to share it with" is the big moral of the whole movie and unfortunately for us cynics it falls just a trifle flat. On the plus side it's a movie well-acted, technically sound and the music blends in well with the mood set by the different scenes. There is a sequence of nothing but film of Diana Ross modeling clothes and different hair styles that just slaps you in the face with the beauty and diversity of Diana Ross and it is just fantastic.

Billie D. Williams comes across well as a concerned young lawyer who is trying to help his people and he manages to project a type of sincerity that a lot of our real politicians could use. As a team, he and Diana Ross match off well. It's just a little amusing to notice that the two guys that put Mahogany on top are (1) eventually shown as men who exploited her and wanted her for themselves; and (2) white. It might be a type of bigotry or maybe just an attempt at reality—the choice is yours to figure out.

"Mahogany" is a movie well worth seeing because its predictably happy ending will still make you feel good, and Diana Ross really shows that she can do more than just sing; she can really act (warning: there is one scene where she's drunk and going through the bit about "you just can't stand the fact I'm a star" to Williams that isn't up to the rest of her acting). It's one of the few movies running around that manages to be intense but not overpowering.

Artists' traveling showcase at library

The Missouri Southern Traveling Showcase is being shown currently at the Spiva Library along the far east wall of the circulation department. The show will disband soon and another will get started in February. The show will travel to the Rafter's and Rabbits Edge, according to Gretchen Kissel, publicity officer of Art League.

Winners at the recent Carthage exhibit were:

Oils: Jerry Wilson, first place; Sherry Probert, and David Matthews, honorable mention.

Watercolors: Dan Wardlow, first place; Carol Macmorran, third place, and Fran Thomas, honorable mention.

Crafts: Susan Stootz, second place.

Graphics: Jack Hill, second place; Becky Bateman, and Robert Whitehead, honorable mention.



DELBERT JOHNSON

A Review:

'Life With Father' proves Barn's 'total' abilities

By a Staff Writer

Perhaps life with father has changed considerably since the 1880s—father is no longer the unchallenged head of the family; informality, not formality, is the rule; and balanced bank accounts are the exception, not the rule. But "Life With Father," the play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse is unchanged from the 1930s. It remains a classic comedic look into the private life of a well-known New York family of the 19th century.

As presented on the stage of the Barn Theatre last week, it became more than a mere theatrical curiosity, however. It became for the major cast members an exercise in portraying characters of ages far different than their own, and at times, in the hands of some, it became just that—an exercise. But generally the cast caught the spirit of the piece, and the fun of it all, and managed to impart to the audience a fondness and respect for 19th century Americana.

TED ESTES portrayed the father, Clarence Day, and though lacking in physical traits for the role and perhaps (depending on individual tastes) lacking the pomposity the role sometimes carries, Estes managed with marvelous vocal quality to give the part an air of believability. He displayed at times a range of vocal qualities fitting the various subtle changes in mood and played this range with fine feeling.

Bonnie Christenson as his wife Vinnie carried her part vocally as well, though physically, through movements and gestures, she was a bit more convincing than Estes. Using careful modulation, precise diction, and an inobstructive litl, she seemed, indeed, the wife of Clarence Day.

Together, Estes and Christenson carried the show and admirably handled the burdens placed upon them.

Scott Stutzman and Bill Tweedie as middle sons of the family found themselves playing characters younger than themselves.

Johnson asset to career in music experience

By MARTHA KUNGLE
(Chart Staff Reporter)

Prof. Delbert I. Johnson is a tall, slender man with a good sense of humor who teaches music at Missouri Southern. He believes that experiences in professional performance is an asset, if not a necessity, to a career in music education. He is now enjoying his sliver anniversary in professional experience in the Big Band Era.

Although he was born in Mayfield, Kansas, he calls another Kansas town of about 3,000 people, Kingman, his hometown. He attributes the beginnings of his musical career to "an excellent band program" in the Kingman schools.

HE WENT ON TO BE GRADUATED from Wichita State University. "Following graduation," he says, "and during college years, I was first trumpet player with the Wichita Symphony."

"I toured with a USO band at the close of World War II," Johnson recalls. The tour was just the start of his adventures on the road.

The he played trumpet with the Ice Capades and with road companies for such Broadway musicals as "Oklahoma," "The

Music Man," "Brigadoon," and "The King and I."

Bob Hope and Red Skelton are just two of the celebrities Johnson played behind in backup bands. He said of the famous personalities he met, "Some are supreme egotists, some are just common folk," adding, "I ate lunch with Bela Lugosi, and he didn't even bite me."

RETAINING A MOBILE PACE, he traveled as a musical soloist and involved giving demonstrations to mass and conducting them. "I sometimes performed as a guest soloist with numerous high school bands in several states," he recalls.

But living out of a suitcase can get pretty wearisome. "One time we were on a bus for three days and two nights, and I never changed my clothes," Johnson mused.

"Some might question whether the life of a musician is a 'good' one. I'm not sure, but it certainly is an exciting one. The experience is quite memorable, but the glamour and disadvantages of suitcase living are not conducive to happy marriage and a stable family life," he says. "After a variety of professional experiences, it seemed time to settle down and switch my career in music to music education."

He advises would-be performers, "Do it when you're young, but realize that a career in teaching is more settled." He also recommends that they have a degree.

AFTER A STINT AS A TV and radio studio musician, Johnson settled down to teaching. He taught secondary school for 11 years until 1963 when he moved to Lutheran College in Ann Arbor, Mich. Since 1968 when Southern first moved to the present campus, he has been teaching music appreciation, music theory, and marching band techniques. He also co-directs the marching and concert bands.

He continued playing weekend dance jobs locally until, according to Johnson, "the Lion Pride Marching Band developed into a major time-consuming endeavor." He added, "I did more weekend gigs then, but this is practically a thing of the past. It's hard to stay awake until 3 a.m. when you get older."

Contrasting the life of a performer to that of a teacher, he states, "It's different, but you can't really compare them. Both have built-in job satisfaction." On teaching he says, "My satisfaction working with student musicians has proved this to be a wise decision, as I have many friends who continued to play professionally and now find the sacrifice of family life and permanent residence to leave something to be desired." He added, "While many duties are routine, the ever changing musical picture creates an ever challenging new aspect of the job."

MAKING SCHEDULES AND ROUTINES for the Lion Pride Marching Band keeps Johnson busy. "Now the organization and preparation demands more than a forty hour week," he states.

When he does get to relax, he likes to fish, arrange music and spend time with his family. His wife, Ellen, is a former physical education teacher. They have two children. Jon was graduated from MSSC last spring and is now attending law school at Columbia. Judy is a sophomore here at Southern.

Johnson belongs to several musical organizations, including the National Band Directors Association, the American Federation of Musicians, and the honorary band societies Kappa Kappa Psi and Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia. He also judges area high school band contests.

"My window shopping habits have changed from musical merchandise to fishing tackle," he reflects on his changing lifestyle.

CHRISTMAS DANCE

College Union Ballroom

Saturday, December 13

9 to 12

Women win opener . . .

By LoVETRA BROWN
Women's Sports Director

Missouri Southern women's basketball team blasted their cross-town rival, Ozark Bible College 75-37, in a game played at the MSSC gym on December 2. Sallie Roper's Lions posted the win in the season opener for both teams, and extended their win streak to nine games.

MSSC's Terri Dresh led both clubs in scoring with 20 tallies, while OBC's Chris Burrow poured 19 points into the losing cause. Three other Lions scored in double figures, with freshman Karen Gordon hitting 16, Cheryl Frazier canning 12, and Barbara Lawson tossing 11 into the basket. Juanita Elbrader and Linda Ummel scored 8 points each.

The Ambassadors scored 2 points to break the ice, but Southern came right back to tie the score 2-2 following Gordon's steal. That was the last time the score was tied as the Lion Women jumped to an 11-2 lead, taking a 44-16 at half time intermission.

OBC used a 1-3-1 offense, but found penetration difficult against Southern's aggressive defense. The Ambassador's Carla Reeves managed to throttle several Lion fast-break attempts, but fouled out early in the second half.

Southern had difficulty finding the net early in the game, but warmed up later with several players scoring from 20 feet out. All eleven athletes on Southern's roster saw action.

. . . then overwhelm KSCP

The Lion women routed the Gorilla women of Kansas State College 62-28 in a game played at Pittsburg last Thursday. MSSC hit 39 per cent from the field.

Cheryl Frazier led the Lions with 18 points, followed by Terri

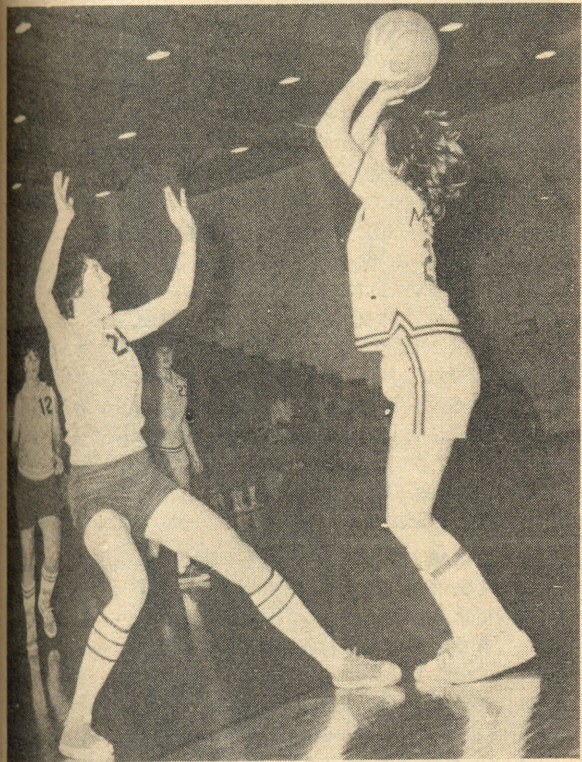
Dresh with 14. Barbara Lawson netted 12, including a six out of eight performance at the free throw line.

Karen Gordon netted 6, Juanita Elbrader had 4, and Roanna Patterson rimmed 2. Elbrader led in rebounding with 15 caroms.

Coach Sallie Roper credited Terri Dresh with an outstanding defensive performance, and lauded Karen Gordon's passing game.

"Barbara Lawson showed great improvement and really got our offensive game going. She really showed a lot of hustle," commented Coach Roper.

The Lions are 2-0 for the season and possess a ten game win streak.



LINDA UMMEL TAKES aim on the basket before adding two more points to the Lion's total.

Ummel learned endurance

By LoVETRA BROWN

Growing up on a large dairy farm is certainly not a requirement for being a member of the MSSC women's basketball team, but winsome Linda Ummel, junior physical education major believes it may have helped her develop the endurance and stamina necessary for participation in athletics.

"I always helped with the farm chores," said "The Farmer's Daughter," as she is affectionately called by her teammates and the fans; "and of course, we played ball at home, rode horseback and got plenty of exercise along with the work."

Linda, a dedicated athlete, is quite happy with female athletics at MSSC. She believes women will continue to participate, and eventually women's sports will expand and will



THIS "BATTLE for the boards" resulted in a rebound possession for OBC.

become almost as popular as their male counterpart.

As to which sport is her favorite, Linda says, "The one in which I'm playing is always my favorite." In addition to participating in the volleyball team's recent 10-6 season, Linda played basketball in last year's initial team. She also participated in the Joplin City softball program, as a member of the Ozark Athletics who have gone to regional competition in Nebraska for the past two years.

Along with other team members Linda practices basketball for approximately two hours each day. After practice team members do twenty laps around the gym. Early season practice for the team included the 12 minute run on the track at the new MSSC stadium. The women of the basketball team take their athletics seriously, and no one misses a practice session. They expect no academic favors from the faculty.

Before women's athletics, Linda and many other athletically talented women felt they had nothing to challenge them. Now, with volleyball, basketball, tennis and softball offered on the athletic program, they are eager to do their best in winning recognition for their school. They look forward to still bigger challenges.

"We are not women's libbers," declares Linda; "we are women interested in sports, and we emphasize teamwork. We are a very close knit group. We believe each year will be better than the last."



ATTIRED IN NEW UNIFORMS of gold trimmed in green, the Missouri Southern Women's basketball team, started the new season with a game against Ozark Bible College on December 2. Sallie Roper coaches the team this year as she did last year. Front row, left to right, are: Juanita Elbrader, Barbara Lawson, Roanna Patterson, Linda Ummel, Cheryl Frazier, and Cheryl Powelson. Back row: Marti Grar, manager; Karen Gordon, Rene Gibbons, Cheryl Allen, Debbie van Alman, Terri Dresh, and Coach Sallie Roper. (Chart Photo).



LINDA UMMEL



MISSOURI SOUTHERN OUTREBOUNDED Avila College but not this time as the Avalanche gets the ball between Maurice Dixon (52) and Dennis Sims (32). The Lions won their opener, 75-45. (Chart Photo by Steve Harvey.)

Dixon leads team scoring at start of young season

Maurice Dixon, a 6-8, 230-pound sophomore forward, is leading Missouri Southern in a successful start of the 1975-76 Lion basketball campaign. MSSC won five of its first seven games.

Dixon, from Kansas City Central High School, led the Lions scoring in the first seven games and grabbed more rebounds than any other Lion in six of the games. Dixon is averaging 11.3 points and 11.3 rebounds a game. He has aided Missouri Southern's control of the boards, which the Lions have done in six of the games including all five victories.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN OPENED the season racing by Avila College 75-45 on November 15 on the Lion court. Avila's zone defense caused MSSC trouble letting the Avalanche hold a 38-17 half time lead. Dixon scored 12 points but freshman Ed Brewster led the second half surge with 10 points. In the second half the Lions outscored Avila 50-19. MSSC held a 46-31 rebound advantage and outshot Avila 41 percent to 28 percent.

Arkansas Tech began its season by hosting Missouri Southern on November 18. The Lions pulled away from the Wonder Boys in the final minutes to win 57-49. MSSC jumped off to a 17-10 lead and kept the margin for a 34-25 bulge at half time. The first half Wonder Boys tied the game 36-36 early in the second half. Arkansas Tech held a 45-42 lead midway in the half but Missouri Southern regained the lead and then left the Wonder Boys behind. Dixon scored 23 points while Ed Benton and Dennis Sims added 10 apiece. MSSC had a 38-26 advantage on the boards with Dixon leading both teams with 10 rebounds.

Midwestern University of Wichita Falls, Tex. came from behind in the second half to down the Lions 70-63 November 21 on the Indian court. Missouri Southern started strong with a 28-10 lead and then 28-20. Midwestern closed the gap to 2 points, 33-31 by half time. The Indians grabbed the lead with 17:44 remaining and never let the Lions get closer than five points during the final 12 minutes. Dixon pumped in 21 points and hauled down 10 rebounds. Lee Stevens scored 14 points and Benton had 10.

ARKANSAS TECH FOUND OUT Missouri Southern is not as easy to beat on the Lion court than its own court. Therefore the Wonder Boys went down again in defeat, 61-55, to the Lions on November 25. Rudy Harvey and Mark Flanegin spearheaded MSSC to a 22-12 lead. The Lions held on for a 34-20 half time advantage. Missouri Southern kept its 12-point lead for 10 minutes before the Wonder Boys began their late surge to move within 6 points. Dixon scored 18 points, Harvey added 11, and Benton totaled 10. MSSC outrebounded Arkansas Tech 38-29 with Harvey leading both clubs with 13.

Missouri Southern clashed with Southern Illinois University in the first round of the Miner Classic on November 28 in Rolla, Mo. The Lions narrowly kept their winning ways by downing SIU 70-66. Dixon and Stevens led the Lion victory by scoring 20 and 20 points, respectively. Stevens connected on 12 of 15 free throws. Dixon led both teams in rebounds with 10 to 10. Missouri Southern control the boards, 50-39. SIU grabbed an early lead 11-4. MSSC bounced back to regain the lead but the game was tied at 27, 30 and 32 before the Lions held a 34-32 half time lead. SIU remained close to the Lions but could not take the Lions. The University of Missouri at Rolla trounced the University of Arkansas-Monticello 84-66 in the other first round action.

The University of Missouri at Rolla won its own Miner Classic by stopping the Lions late in the game for a 78-72 victory November 29. UMR raced to a 42-33 half time advantage. Missouri Southern surged back to tie the game at 49, 51, 53, 55 and 59. Finally Rolla pulled away for good. Dixon totaled 10 points, Flanegin 12, Stevens 11 and Mike Goodpaster 10. Dixon was the high rebounder in the game with 12 as MSSC outrebounded the Miners 49-44. Stevens was named to the tournament team. The University of Arkansas-Monticello defeated Southern Illinois 70-67 for third place.

Missouri Southern squeezed by Missouri Western 53-50 December 1 on the Lion court. Sophomore Jack Sportsman hit the ball through the hoop with three seconds left in the game to give MSSC the one-point victory. The district contest was tied the entire game. The score was tied ten times in the first half leaving a 34-34 half time score. The game was tied six times in the second half before a see-saw battle to the end. Free throws gave Missouri Western a 52-51 lead with 1:00 remaining. Missed free throws kept the Griffons from clinching the victory with two missed with 17 seconds remaining. Dixon led both clubs with 12 rebounds and MSSC outrebounded Missouri Western 27-26. Dixon scored 14 points while Flanegin added 11.

Handicap doesn't stop Jim Wright

By STEVE SMITH
(Editor)

Strong desire to achieve the goals he has set out for himself coupled with the conviction that a man can never afford to "get down on himself" would be one way of describing the philosophy of Jim Wright, a junior at MSSC and trainer for the Lion football team. Jim, who is handicapped and has some difficulty in walking, is a prime example of a handicapped individual "setting a goal, keeping it raised and working hard at it," which are the most important things he thinks anyone in a similar situation must do.

As a junior business major, Jim's smiling face is familiar about the campus of MSSC but he is probably most well-known as a trainer for the football team, having been involved with that effort for the last two years. Jim is a familiar sight on the sidelines during games and his job primarily entails taping players for both practice and games and taking care of injuries.

IN A RECENT INTERVIEW conducted in the basement lounge of the College Union Building, the dark-haired Wright took time to clear off one of the littered afternoon tables, sit

down and talk about himself and some of his own goals and ideas. Working with sports, one concludes, would have to be listed as Jim's major effort:

"I've been interested in sports ever since I was three or four years old," Jim says. "My dad was involved in coaching Little League and refereeing, and my brothers played several sports and they always took me to the games. I come from a pretty large family," he adds (counting aloud) "three, four, five...six...seven-seven brothers and one sister."

Another motivating factor in his interest in sports was Jim's desire to "come back" from a series of some nine operations he underwent as a youth to enable him to walk better. "I overcame it when I was younger," he says. "I would always play sandlot ball and was treated pretty much like the other guys, and not as if I was different. I never got down on myself-thats one thing you can't do."

JIM'S HOMETOWN is Springfield, Missouri, and he graduated from Kickapoo high school where he also worked with the football team as a trainer. Upon graduation, wanting to

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Lions go 7-2 on season, downing KSCP, NEO

By KEN JONES

Late second half rallies were required by the victorious basketball Lions in games with Kansas State College of Pittsburg and Northeastern Oklahoma State University of Tahlequah. Missouri Southern slipped by KSCP 68-61 on the Gorilla court on December 4. MSSC overcame the Oklahoma Redmen 67-61 in the Lion gymnasium on December 6 for a 7-2 record.

The Pittsburg Gorillas dropped to a 1-5 mark in the 68-61 loss. KSCP led 49-46 midway in the second half. Maurice Dixon pushed MSSC in front 51-49. After the Gorillas tied the game twice, a Lion surge gave Missouri Southern an eight-point lead, 63-55. KSCP fought back to close the gap to two points, 63-61, with one minute remaining. Dixon made two charity shots to end the Lion cold spell and to secure the MSSC win.

Missouri Southern held a 45-34 advantage on the boards. Dixon led both clubs with 17. Dixon, the 6-8 sophomore forward, also led the game in points scored with 25. Senior guard Lee Stevens broke into double figures by adding 10 points.

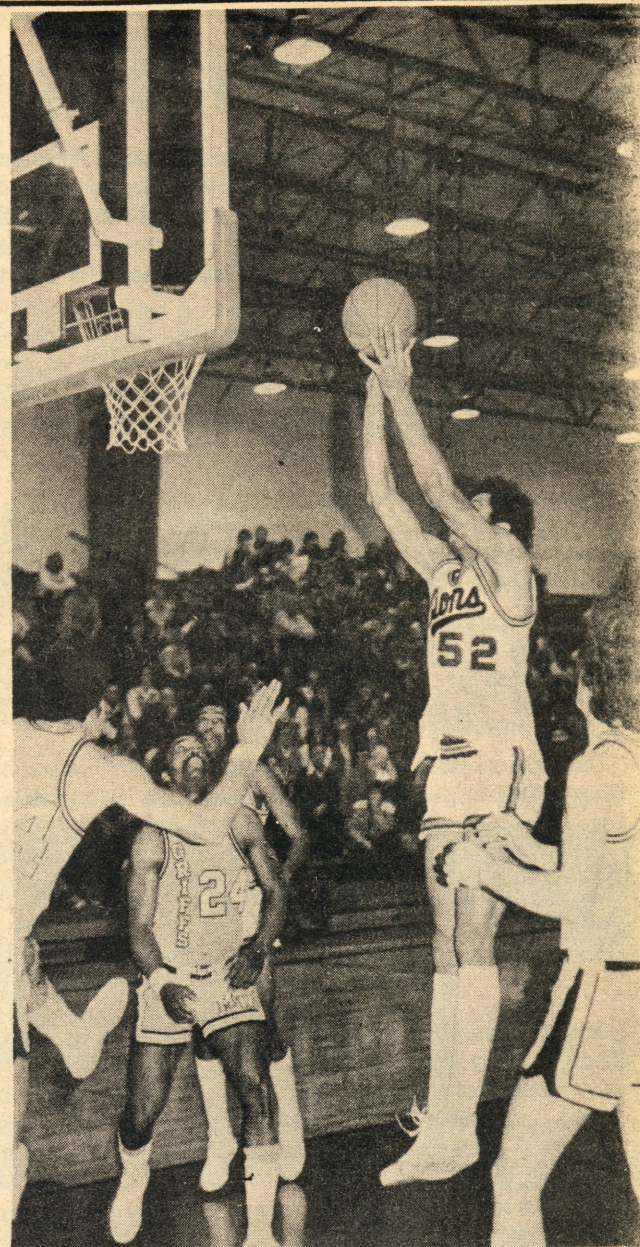
The Lions exploded for an early 14-6 lead over KSCP. Then MSSC froze while the Gorillas raced to a 19-14 edge. KSCP held an eight-point margin three times late in the first half before the Lions surged to tie the game 38-38 by half time. MSSC continued its surge early in the second half to go ahead 44-38. KSCP stormed back to grab a 49-46 lead midway in the half.

Missouri Southern led most of the game against Northeastern Oklahoma. The Redmen recorded their third loss in seven games in their 67-61 set back.

Northeastern ate away a 13-point Lion lead, 49-36, to tie MSSC 57-57 late in the second half. Dixon sunk two free throws and Ed Benton made two baskets for a 63-59 lead with 50 seconds left. Mark Flanegin and Dennis Sims added two points apiece for the 67-61 final score.

The lead exchanged hands several times in the first half. Northeastern led 4-0, then MSSC led 11-6, then NEO 12-11, then the Lions 13-12. The Redmen burst for a 24-17 edge before Missouri Southern tied the game at 24-all and 27-all. Stevens pumped in three free throws and a fielder for a 32-17 Lion half time lead. MSSC surged early in the second half for a 47-34 lead. After an exchange of baskets, the Lions led 49-36 before the Redmen rally.

MAURICE DIXON battles in the air for the rebound.



TWO MORE POINTS for Missouri Southern by Maurice Dixon. Missouri Southern edged the Griffons 53-52 in a district battle. (Chart Photo by Jim Hamilton.)

Handicap doesn't stop Wright

(Continued from page 18)

continue his involvement with athletics, he decided to attend a smaller college and had heard that Missouri Southern was "pretty good." His coaches also tried to get him interested in attending MSSC. Shortly afterward Jim received a call from Southern asking for a trainer. His decision, of course, was to come.

Jim Wright gives much of the credit for overcoming his handicap to his parents: "They never told me 'no.' They would always encourage me to do something if I wanted to do it. And they never over-protected me. My parents allowed me to be the judge of what I could do and couldn't do, when to quit and when not to quit. As far as running into any problems with people, I haven't," he says in answer to another question. "The people that I've worked for or done something for have always given me the chance to prove myself. I believe if you give a person a chance they'll usually do the job for you."

When not involved with his work as a trainer or with his studies, Jim follows what might be the somewhat unorthodox hobby of collecting pennies. The collection began in his junior year of high school at Springfield when he once found twelve pennies in the hallway in one day. After that he decided to find out just how much money he could accumulate and the collection took off from there.

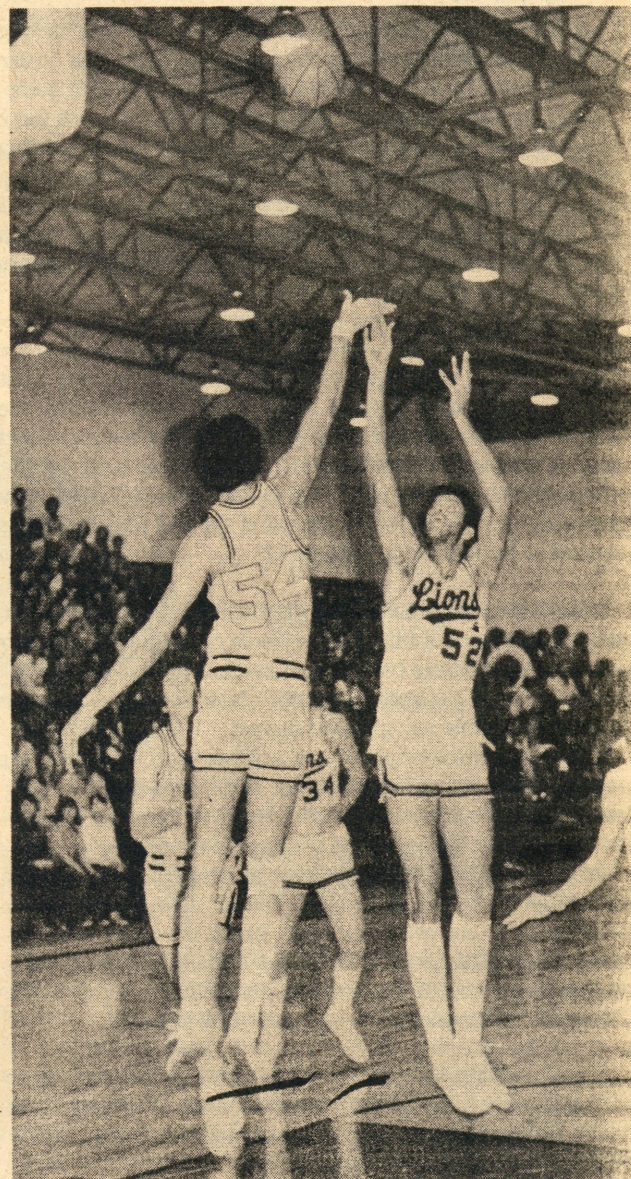
"One thing I'd like to do is become a trainer for the pros," Jim Wright says in talking about his future plans. "I haven't really got the qualifications but I think there is some way I could get into it. If I could get in I could learn from the other trainers and develop the ability that I couldn't ever get by going to school. I enjoy sports and that's what I hope to do the rest of my life. But if I couldn't do that I'd like to open up, or at least

manage, a sporting goods store in some part of the country—to stay connected with sports in some capacity."

PERHAPS IF JIM WRIGHT was to ever receive an award in the opinion of most who have been associated with him, it would be given for plain, old-fashioned intestinal fortitude. He is highly admired by almost all of his many friends and acquaintances for the gutsy way he has risen over what some might take to be great adversity. Along these lines, Jim has several things to tell a handicapped person who might be in a similar position. "One thing is don't get down on yourself. You're going to have to live with it and you can't run away. Strive toward a goal and keep it raised and work hard at it. Don't quit because you can't overcome a barrier. Go ahead and get over that barrier."

To the parents of a handicapped child, Jim can only say for them not to overprotect the child and to give him all the help and understanding he needs. Getting the child through school, Jim feels, is the most important task for the parents of a handicapped child. "Don't baby him," he advises. To cite an example of this he relates the story of one child at a special school he attended for a short time who could not walk only because his mother had always carried him everywhere. The doctors persuaded the parents of that child to allow him do it his way and the child soon learned to walk on his own.

Surely there is a valuable lesson to be learned from the philosophy of Jim Wright, not only by the handicapped but to all who may feel there is some sort of "barrier" standing in their own path. His type of winning attitude is one that is valuable in sports as well as every aspect of daily living. Jim may not win out over all the obstacles he will face in the future but if past record stands the test of time, in the total effort there seems to be hardly any way he could come out on the losing side.



MAURICE DIXON jumps and shoots for two points. He led the Lions in scoring with 14 points against Missouri Western. (Chart Photo by Jim Hamilton.)

Southern cops finale over Doane, 25-13

Doane College turned the football over to Missouri Southern eight times and then finally turned the football game over to MSSC. The 25-13 Lion victory wrapped up the 1975 football season for both teams. Missouri Southern finished with a 7-3-1 mark and the Tigers from Crete, Nebraska closed with a 6-4-1 record.

Robert Davis and Harvey Derrick led the Lions to victory. Derrick drilled a 57-yard field goal to get MSSC on the scoreboard. Davis scored two touchdowns and rushed for 172 yards to be the first Lion to break the 1000-yard rushing barrier in a season.

AFTER FIVE EARLY turnovers, Doane scored first by going 25 yards for a touchdown. Just before the end of the first quarter, Derrick booted his record field goal to cut the Tiger lead in half, 6-3. Senior fullback John Carter sparked the Lions with his runs to put MSSC in scoring position.

Following an exchange of interceptions, Missouri Southern drove 47 yards for a touchdown. Davis went the final four yards for the score. The two-point pass failed leaving MSSC with a 9-6 lead.

Davis ran six yards for another touchdown late in the second quarter. Derrick's kick gave Missouri Southern a 16-6 half time edge.

NEITHER TEAM WAS ABLE to score in the third quarter. A 54-yard pass from Lion quarterback Skip Hale to freshman fullback Larry Barnes highlighted an 82-yard touchdown march early in the fourth quarter.

Doane stopped a Missouri Southern drive on the Tiger one-yard line. However, the Tigers fumbled the ball out of the end

zone on the next play for a safety. The two points increased MSSC lead to 25-6.

A Missouri Southern fumble set up a Doane touchdown. The Tigers traveled 41 yards on 3 plays for the score. The point ended the scoring with the Lions in front 25-13.

Award fete hosts football Lions

Harvey Derrick was named the 1975 Most Valuable Player to highlight the fourth annual Missouri Southern State College Lionbackers football banquet at Twin Hills Golf and Country club on November 18. Several members of the football team were honored during the banquet.

Derrick, a junior placekicker, earlier received the Allied Food outstanding performance award for his kicking in the Homecoming football game. He led the team in scoring on 13 field goals and 25 extra points.

ALL OF THE AWARDS announced at the banquet were voted by the Lion football squad members.

Senior center Dennis Grandon received the Harry Spradling Memorial Award, a \$100 watch, as the outstanding senior performer. Grandon is considered by head coach Jim Frazier "the best center in MSSC history."

Quarterback Skip Hale and linebacker Ken Davis received KQYX-KSYN outstanding senior performer awards for offense and defense. Hale passed for 965 yards and ran for 131 yards. Davis gave many quarterbacks trouble.

SENIOR RUNNING BACK John Carter received the Dr. J.B. Simon Hustle Award. Sophomore linebacker Randy Rome awarded the Dr. J.B. Simon Most Improved Player award.

Freshman fullback Larry Barnes received the Varsity Football Mart Rookie of the Year award. Barnes ran for 661 yards and proved to be an excellent receiver.

Meeker Leather Company gave several awards. The winners were Tom Cox, outstanding defensive back; John Warren, outstanding defensive lineman; Randy Hocker, outstanding linebacker; Robert Davis, outstanding offensive back; Grandon, outstanding offensive lineman; and Kerry Anders, outstanding receiver.

Terry Joyce received a special trophy from Ozark Athletic Supply for being the second leading punter in the NAIA. Grandon and Hocker were named as co-captains.

Season excites and disappoints

By KEN JONES
Chart Sports Director

Missouri Southern's football team was expected to do great things by many during the 1975 season. Disappointment came when the undefeated season came to a halt and when the Lions did not go to a bowl game. However, the 1975 Lion squad accomplished much including placing seven on the NAIA District 16 All-Star team.

The 7-3-1 season record is the second best record by a Lion team. It was the third MSSC winning season in eight years and the second in a row. Missouri Southern ended the 1972 season 12-0 and 1974 with a 6-3 mark. MSSC has a 39-41-2 football record for its eight seasons and 33-18-1 under head coach Jim Frazier.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN DISPLAYED one of the best kicking games in the country. Senior punter Terry Joyce and junior kicker Harvey Derrick gave the Lions the strong kicking game.

Joyce finished the season with 2214 yards on 51 punts for a 43.4-yard average. This gave Joyce the second best punting average in the NAIA and only .02 yards away from the leading punter. Joyce booted the longest punt in MSSC history, one of 72 yards against Fort Hays State. He averaged more than 50 yards a punt in the Arkansas Tech game and later averaged 60.7 yards a punt against Missouri Western.

Derrick's kicking played an important role in MSSC's success. He kicked 13 field goals and 25 extra points to lead the Lions in scoring with 64 points. The 13 field goals are the most kicked in a season. Derrick's four field goals against the University of Missouri at Rolla set a record for the most field goals in a game. He drilled one 51 yards and then bettered that school record with a 57-yard blast against Doane College. Also many of Derrick's kickoffs went out of the end zone to put the opposition in poor field position.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S DEFENSE held Central Methodist to a school record of minus three yards rushing. The unit also intercepted 28 passes for a school mark. Junior Tom Cox intercepted seven passes. Sophomore Chris Cawyer and senior Tom Warren stole six opponent passes.

The Lions' offensive squad had a great year. With talented running backs and an explosive line, MSSC gained 2485 rushing yards for a school record. Missouri Southern marched 98 yards for a touchdown for the longest Lion touchdown drive.

Senior tailback Robert Davis came on strong in the last half of the season to have a good year. He ran 207 times for 1016 yards to be the first Lion over 1000 yards. In his two years at MSSC, Davis gained 1945 yards for the career rushing record breaking the old mark of 1785 yards set by Terry Starks in 1970-1973. Davis also set the career scoring mark of 138 points.

SEVEN MISSOURI SOUTHERN football players were selected for the NAIA District 16 All-Star team. Those seven are Willie Williams, Davis, Kerry Anders, Derrick, Joyce, Randy Hocker and Ken Davis. Williams, a junior, has been a consistent starter for the Lions for three seasons at guard. Anders, in his senior year as split end, led the MSSC receivers with 487 yards on 29 catches to set school records for the most career receiving yards with 1676 and for the most career receiving touchdowns

with 17. Senior linebackers Hocker and Davis were leaders of the strong Lion defense.

Missouri Southern started the year off strong with three victories to be ranked sixteenth in the NAIA Division I poll. However, fullback Lydell Williams was injured in the third game which slowed the Lion offense. Williams rushed for 295 yards and threw for 98 yards in the two and a half games he played.



SENIOR TAILBACK Robert Davis is off and running against Doane College to be the first Lion running back to rush for more than 1000 yards in a season. (Chart Photo by Steve Harvey).